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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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**EIGHT PAGES  
FROM SUNDAY'S**  
**The New York Times**  
**WEEKLY REVIEW  
INSIDE TODAY**

## Sequel to murder in Old City

### Anti-Arab violence in capital spreads

Jerusalem Post Staff  
 Anti-Arab violence, sparked off by the Saturday stabbing of yeshiva student Eliahu Amedi in Jerusalem's Old City, spread last night from the Old City and East Jerusalem to the Jewish neighbourhoods of Sanhedria and Shmuel Hanavi.

At least 10 Jews were arrested for taking part in violent demonstrations and attacking Arabs.

In several locations Arabs were injured by stones thrown at them while Jewish demonstrators were injured in clashes with the police. A press photographer was hurt in the shoulder by a stone flung at him during an anti-Arab demonstration by Jews.

Three molotov cocktails were thrown at Arab houses adjoining Amedi's yeshiva. The roof of one house was set alight and firemen were called to extinguish the blaze. No injuries were reported.

The violent reactions to Amedi's fatal stabbing began in the pre-dawn hours yesterday, when some 200 mourners accompanied his funeral procession from the Birkhat Avraham (Shuvu Banim) yeshiva in the Moslem Quarter of the Old City, to the Mount of Olives where he was buried. During the procession some mourners threw stones at Arab houses and cars and set an Arab truck alight. An Arab truck-driver was hurt by a stone hurled at him. More than a dozen Arab-owned vehicles were damaged.

A one-room workshop near the yeshiva on Aqabat el Khaladiel Street was later broken into and machinery and materials inside were set ablaze. No-one was injured, but an Arab family living in the flat above hurriedly left their home to stay with relatives in Hebron.

But in the other parts of the Old City, tourists strolled around apparently unaware of the tension around them.

However, a strong force of Border Police scattered around the entrances to Aqabat el Khaladiel street, which runs off the main thoroughfare stretching from the Damascus Gate to the Western



Police were out in force in some Jerusalem areas last night to counter anti-Arab violence.

(Briat Hendler)

Wall. Police and Border Police were also posted beside the Birkhat Avraham yeshiva, which is associated with the Bratslav Hassidic sect.

The yeshiva students remained inside their building as members of the Bratslav community came to visit them and to gather on the street outside. Members of Meir Kahane's Kach movement also arrived at the yeshiva.

Late in the afternoon tempers became heated as the talk focused on "how to make the Arabs pay" for Saturday's murder. The crowd outside the yeshiva began to throw stones at Arab residents and buildings, and a molotov cocktail was thrown, apparently from the yeshiva courtyard towards one of the Arab houses in the immediate vicinity.

Police eventually restored order. But as darkness fell two more molotov cocktails were thrown towards the Arab buildings that adjoin the yeshiva.

Jerusalem Police chief Yosef Yehuda'i yesterday warned the head of the Shuvu Banim yeshiva to control his students or the police would take up positions at the yeshiva until the situation calmed down.

Six people were later arrested during a spate of violent demonstrations that began in the early evening and went on sporadically for some hours in the Sanhedria and Shmuel Hanavi neighbourhoods.

The family of the murdered yeshiva student live in Shmuel Hanavi and local residents, ultra-Orthodox and secular came out into the streets

shouting "death to the Arabs" and hurling stones at passing drivers they identified as Arabs.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek met yesterday at City Hall with some 25 local Arab leaders to urge them to speak out against violence.

"I don't ask for a political statement," Kollek told the group of businessmen and mukhtars. "If people have to vent hatred they can do it through speeches and demonstrations, but not with knives."

Kollek told Israel Radio that he saw the murder as a new and dangerous phenomenon. "This murder was much more dangerous than a PLO attack," he said. "It was the act of youths who have grown up here since the Six Day War, youths who

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Pardoned Shin Bet man made to resign

By MENACHEM SHALEV  
 Jerusalem Post Reporter

The top-ranking Shin Bet executive who manipulated evidence and suborned witnesses while serving as a member of the Zorea Commission on the Bus No. 300 killings, is leaving the Shin Bet. The Jerusalem Post has learned.

Well-placed sources told The Post that the executive, who was granted a presidential pardon and whose subsequent promotion was the subject of public controversy, recently tendered his resignation.

The sources added that six weeks ago the newly appointed head of the Shin Bet told the executive that he would eventually have to leave the service.

The executive, dubbed "G," was a member of the commission that investigated the April 12, 1984, killing of two Arab youths who had commandeered an Ashkelon-Tel Aviv bus. In his request for a presidential pardon, "G" admitted to having suborned witnesses and falsified evidence while serving on the Zorea Commission, in order to shift the blame for the killings away from the Shin Bet.

In late summer this year, "G" was appointed to a top-echelon post in the Shin Bet. After his appointment, "G," along with other Shin Bet executives, convened weekly "information meetings" for department heads in which the killings and cover-up were justified.

"G" was among the first group of four Shin Bet executives to receive pardons on June 24 this year. The other three included former Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom, who resigned on September 15 and is now employed in the private sector and the two Shin Bet attorneys who were removed from their posts and transferred to other positions in the security service.

Seven more Shin Bet men were pardoned on August 24.

## U.S. deal with Iran 'failed to reduce terrorism'

WASHINGTON. — President Reagan's counter-terror policy has swung from bombing Libya to sending arms to Iran — and critics say both approaches have failed.

Security experts, contradicting the administration, say pro-Iran terror groups continued to target Americans during the 18 months of secret U.S.-Iranian talks and shipments of arms to Tehran that Reagan acknowledged last Thursday.

These analysts also cite recent statistics that indicate terror attacks on Americans actually increased after April, when Reagan ordered Libya bombed in reprisal for its alleged backing of terrorism.

Neither the soft line of negotiation nor the hard line of military attack appear to be working. Washington's problem was compounded because it had vowed never to bow to terrorists' demands, yet appeared to have pursued an arms-for-hostages deal with Tehran, critics said.

"It's a catastrophic blow to the credibility of the U.S. and to the fight against terrorism in general,"

security experts said in Washington. The New York Times yesterday criticized Reagan's foreign policy and quoted three former CIA directors as questioning U.S. arms sales to Iran.

"A hallmark of Mr. Reagan's first term was his disciplined sense of priorities," the paper said in an editorial. "Now, to laymen and leaders alike, he appears to be flailing."

In separate interviews with former CIA directors Stansfield Turner, Richard Helms and William Colby, the paper quoted Helms, also a former ambassador to Iran, as saying about the secret arms sales: "The danger in such a practice is that if one is prepared to pay for hostages, there may be no end to the number of hostages taken."

Turner said that the U.S.-Iran contacts, disclosed by Reagan on Thursday, undermined Washington's ability to lead the rest of the world in an anti-terrorist crusade.

The Times also quoted Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser to President Carter, as saying the arms sales could have been acceptable if Washington had obtained the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## IAF hits terror base near Sidon

Post Defence Reporter

Israel Air Force planes yesterday raided a terrorist naval base near Sidon. All planes returned safely to base, and the pilots reported accurate hits, Israeli sources said.

The base is located on the Mediterranean coast, at the mouth of the Suni river, two kilometres south of Sidon, and comprised two structures. The pilots said no fire was directed at them from the ground.

During the last IAF air raid in Lebanon, on October 17, a Phantom fighter-bomber exploded in the air. One crewman was rescued by an IAF helicopter and the other was captured by terrorists.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir denied any connection between yesterday's bombing in Lebanon and the terrorist attack in Jerusalem the previous day. He said: "That kind of retaliation is not used anymore. The bombing in Lebanon is part of our war against terrorism and the timing has no special significance."

Shamir noted that the attempt to stab an IDF soldier in Nabulus and the terrorist attack in Jerusalem were not a new kind of terrorism but were carried out on the orders of the PLO leadership. Israel will continue fighting this terrorism until it is wiped out and the attacks cease, Shamir said.

## D-G leaves job at Jerusalem's crisis-ridden university

By BERNARD JOSEPHS  
 Jerusalem Post Reporter

Hebrew University director-general Bar-Ghil is to leave his post — and the university — by the end of the month, a spokesman for the financially crippled institution said yesterday.

But it was still not clear last night whether Bar-Ghil, responsible for the day-to-day running of the university, had resigned or been fired. "It is a very complicated situation and neither description is correct," an official said.

Bar-Ghil, director-general since

1983, is the second senior university figure to leave because of the institution's cash crisis. Prof. Don Patinkin, the university's president, quit when the size of the deficit — more than \$50 million — became clear.

Severe criticism by the university comptroller of the way the administrative budget was handled is believed to have forced the director-general to "draw the necessary conclusions" and step down. The comptroller's report spoke of unjustified trips abroad and other perks given to senior staff.

Bar-Ghil was unavailable for com-

ment last night. But a university official said he would not be continuing at the university in any other capacity. He is to be replaced by Prof. Pinhas Zusman, a former director-general of the Defence Ministry.

Meanwhile, the university's students said yesterday that they had collected hundreds of signatures for a petition calling for a thorough investigation of the institution's plight.

Said student leader Uri Ben-Hur: "Bar-Ghil is going because the uni-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Malaysia protest at Herzog

By GREER FAY CASHMAN  
 and Agencies

About 500 Malaysian Moslem youths staged a peaceful demonstration yesterday in Kuala Lumpur condemning the visit by President Chaim Herzog to neighbouring Singapore, which begins tomorrow. (See picture, page 3)

The local PLO representative addressed the protesters, who heard anti-Israel, anti-Singapore and anti-American speeches and burned an Israeli flag. Islam is the official religion of Malaysia, which has no ties with Israel.

Before arriving in Singapore from Hong Kong, Herzog is to travel to the Chinese border, with the press barred from accompanying him. This step has led to speculation — dismissed as "fantasy" by Israeli diplomats — that Herzog may be meeting with a dignitary from China.

Just before Herzog's Israel Air Force jet was to take off from the Royal Australian Air Force base in Townsville, Queensland, a technical mishap put the plane out of action for several hours.

An air force technician began to move the portable stairway away from the plane before the door was closed, and knocked it off its hinges. While repairs were being made, Wing Commander J.S. McLaughlin offered the president and his 65-member party hospitality in the RAAF mess hall.

## Britain backs U.S. on arms-cuts in exchange for guarantees

LONDON. — Britain has thrown its support firmly behind the United States on arms cuts in exchange for guarantees that they would not leave Europe exposed and the British without an independent deterrent.

This emerged from weekend talks between Prime Minister Thatcher and President Reagan centred on last month's U.S.-Soviet summit in Reykjavik, where proposals for dramatic cuts in nuclear arms were discussed.

In an agreed statement after the talks, Thatcher supported a U.S.

proposal for removing intermediate-range missiles from Europe, cutting strategic arms by half over five years and banning chemical weapons.

She also agreed that research into the controversial American space weapons programme, the so-called Star Wars project, should continue up to the point of "feasibility," a formulation which would appear to include testing.

The British leader thus appeared to share the U.S. Administration's broad interpretation of the anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaty which,

according to the Soviet view, limits research on new systems to the laboratory and specifically bans testing.

Thatcher told a news conference she believed an agreement to reduce medium-range nuclear weapons such as cruise and Pershing missiles to 100 each in the U.S. and the Soviet Union could be "decomplexed" from Soviet insistence that the U.S. must first scrap its space weapons programme.

For good measure Thatcher also

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Why pro-Israel group gave \$120,000 to anti-Zionist Senate hopeful

By TOM TUGEND  
 Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LOS ANGELES. — A group of strongly pro-Israel Jews gave \$120,000 to an avowedly anti-Zionist fringe candidate for the U.S. Senate seat from California, and in the process apparently violated federal election laws.

As reported in yesterday's Los Angeles Times, the aim of the convoluted plan was to indirectly aid the Democratic winner, Senator Alan Cranston, by draining conservative support from his Republican opponent, Ed Zschau. Cranston is one of Israel's strongest supporters in the Senate, while the Jewish community generally has viewed Zschau's commitment to Israel as questionable.

Two weeks before the November 4 election, a group of more than 40 contributors, many of them members of Orthodox congregations, gave \$120,000 to Edward B. Vallen, the senatorial candidate of the

American Independent Party. The Times wrote: "AIP is a small right-wing party with a racist slant, founded by the late George C. Wallace, the former governor of Alabama."

Vallen, who said he is "against the Zionists" and would reject any Jewish support, told The Times that he was led to believe that the money came from "conservative, patriotic Christians."

According to the few contributors who would talk to The Times, they gave the money to indirectly help Cranston's re-election bid by enabling Vallen to take conservative Republican votes away from Zschau.

In fact, the \$120,000 allowed Vallen to buy last-minute television commercials, in which he claimed that Zschau was not conservative enough and that he (Vallen) and Cranston were the only men of integrity in the race.

In the end, Vallen received 1.5 per

cent of the California vote, not enough to affect Cranston's victory, even if all of Vallen's votes had gone to Zschau.

The individual Jewish contributions to Vallen were reported to be for \$2,000 and \$4,000. These amounts appear to violate federal laws governing general elections, which limit individual contributions to a candidate to \$1,000.

There are indications, according to The Times, that Los Angeles businessman Michael Goland may be behind the affair. Goland, a somewhat mysterious pro-Israel activist, spent \$1.1 million of what he claimed was his own money to help defeat Senator Charles H. Percy in the 1984 Illinois Senate race.

Percy, then chairman of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was considered less than friendly to Israel.

Two of the contributors to Vallen

(Continued on Back Page)

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**Let's make a deal**

The organizers of the Israel-America Trade Week now taking place in Tel Aviv hope that the event will lead to stronger commercial ties between the two nations. On this occasion, The Jerusalem Post takes a look at what is going on behind the scenes in bilateral business relations in a special 16-page Trade Week supplement, free with tomorrow's

THE JERUSALEM POST



## The weather at major Swissair destinations

16.11.86	SUN.	C	F	WIND	SEA
AMSTERDAM	9	43	11	22	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	9	41	10	22	Cloudy
COLOGNE	9	41	10	22	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	9	41	10	22	Cloudy
GENEVA	9	41	10	22	Cloudy
LONDON	9	41	10	22	Cloudy
MUNICH	9	41	10	22	Cloudy
PARIS	9	41	10	22	Cloudy
ROME	9	41	10	22	Cloudy
STUTTGART	9	41	10	22	Cloudy
ZURICH	9	41	10	22	Cloudy

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## THE WEATHER

Forecast: Possibility of rain.	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	58	8-16	14
Golan	21	9-17	16
Nahariya	23	10-23	21
Safed	23	9-15	13
Haifa Port	41	14-23	21
Tiberias	33	14-23	21
Nazareth	27	8-19	16
Afula	27	8-19	16
Shomron	27	8-19	16
Tel Aviv	57	10-21	21
B-G Airport	57	10-21	21
Jericho	33	7-12	11
Gaza	27	10-21	21
Beer Sheva	31	4-20	24
Eilat	17	4-24	24

## SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Norwegian Ambassador Torleiv Anda yesterday hosted a reception at the Jerusalem Theatre in honour of a high-ranking Norwegian delegation, which is visiting Israel on the occasion of the exhibition of three Norwegian artists, Rolf Nesch, Victor Sparre and Marianne Bratteli, the daughter of a former Norwegian prime minister. Deputy Prime Minister Yitzhak Navon, former Norwegian energy minister Kaare Kristiansen, former Norwegian minister of education and culture Lars Roar Langseter and Israel's Ambassador in Oslo Yehudit Huebner all spoke of the special, close and friendly relations between Norway and Israel.

## Shirman to begin chemotherapy

Leukemia patient Michael Shirman, whose twin sister arrived here two weeks ago from the Soviet Union to supply bone-marrow cells for a transplant, will undergo chemotherapy to try to stabilize his condition.

Doctors at Hadassah Ein Kerem's bone-marrow unit and at Kaplan Hospital in Rehovot, where the 32-year-old cancer researcher is hospitalized, say his situation deteriorated while his sister's departure was delayed for many months by the Soviets. Had he received a bone-marrow transplant at the beginning of the year, the chances of successfully curing him would have been very good. Tissue typing between the twins found last week that their blood cells are a perfect match.

A national committee in charge of bone-marrow transplants will decide if and when to perform a transplant on Shirman.

## VIOLENCE

(Continued from Page One)

hate us and express this hatred. So I invited these Arab notables who also suffer from this... and I told them that youths must be educated against the use of violence."

Meanwhile, the cabinet was given a report on the murder and the investigation by Minister-without-Portfolio Yigael Hurvitz, who is acting Police Minister.

Hurvitz said the three suspects who had confessed to the crime and were cooperating with the police were affiliated with the George Habash wing of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

Prior to the murder of the yeshiva student, the minister said, the three men, all from Jenin in the northern part of the West Bank, had planned various terror attacks but never carried them out.

One of the three suspects dropped his knife in the struggle whereupon Amidi picked it up, began to defend himself, and managed to wound one of his assailants, who was later taken to hospital, Hurvitz reported.

The decision to conduct the burial at night was taken in conformity with the tradition prevailing in Jerusalem, Hurvitz said.

Expressing his condolences to the relatives of the deceased, Hurvitz said it had not been possible to alert a cabinet minister to attend the pre-dawn funeral.

Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz said he would visit the family during the shiva mourning period.

## WZO news satellite

Natan Sharansky exchanged views on Soviet Jewish and human rights with U.S. Vice President George Bush via satellite yesterday in a telecast inaugurating the Jewish Satellite News Service established by the World Zionist Organization.

## HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Commons debate unlikely to reveal more about Vanunu's exit from England

# Gross negligence led to affair

By DAVID HOROVITZ and ASHER WALLFISH  
The Vanunu affair would never have occurred, had it not been for "extremely serious negligence" at the Dimona atomic installation, according to responsible sources in Jerusalem.

The Dimona officials in charge of internal security and staff supervision received "a number of warnings" about technician Mordechai Vanunu before he left his job there, the sources said.

But the necessary steps were not taken, the sources said.

Prime Minister Shamir yesterday briefed the cabinet on the Vanunu affair for the first time. His report was classified as secret within the framework of the Ministerial Defence Committee.

A debate on Vanunu in the British House of Commons tomorrow is unlikely to disclose new evidence about how the atom suspect left

England. The Home Office has no new information to offer MPs. Whitehall sources told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

The sources said that the "revelations" in yesterday's papers, concerning the role of the purported Mossad agent, "Cindy," in luring Vanunu out of the country, only served to strengthen Israel's position in the affair. "If events occurred as described in the newspaper reports—and we have no evidence either way—then, quite plainly, nothing illegal would have happened in this country," the sources said. "That would be the end of the matter."

The reports said Vanunu had left England legally and had been abducted on the high seas. They appear, therefore, to have killed speculation that the Mossad skullduggery, a course of action that might have had serious repercussions for Anglo-Israeli relations.

Israel's reiterated assurance to Ambassador William Squire late last week, that it did not break the law in getting Vanunu out of Britain, has reportedly been accepted by the Foreign Office, as have the *sub judice* rules which preclude Israel giving further details about the affair.

MPs, however, will still be keen to learn the answers to two further questions:

• Was Britain aware of the Mossad's intention to seize Vanunu and bring him back to Israel?

• Why did Israel not apply for an international arrest warrant and then seek Vanunu's extradition?

Labour MP Dale Campbell-Savours is to ask whether British security forces were aware of Vanunu's presence in Britain; and Conservative MP Dennis Walters, who called for the debate, will be seeking further clarification of how Vanunu was lured out of the country. British police are said to be anxious to speak with Cindy. But all they know about her is that she is blonde, plump and American, and they have little hope of locating her.

Vanunu's lawyer Amnon Zichroni is expected to hold talks with *Sunday Times* staff here in an effort to acquire further evidence in his client's case. Zichroni is not expected to meet with any British government ministers.

Tomorrow's debate will most likely be used by pro-Arab MPs to try to balance the recent British Syria-busting. Labour's Andrew Faulds has already charged in the House that Vanunu is being tortured in Israel.

Meanwhile, Minister of Education and Culture Navon said yesterday that Israel TV should not have publicized Vanunu's personal diary. The minister was replying to reporters who asked for his reaction to ITV's Friday night broadcast. ITV should have banded the diary over to the police at once, Navon said.



Refusenik Yitzhak Kogan who arrived in Israel last night with his wife and family (Brumann/Media)

## 'Tzadik of Leningrad' arrives

Jerusalem Post Staff  
The "Tzadik of Leningrad," Yitzhak Kogan, was welcomed to Israel last night by dancing throngs of Habad Hassidim.

Kogan, 41, one of the more prominent figures in the small but growing group of newly Orthodox among Soviet Jews, was a refusenik for 14 years. He arrived with his wife Sofia and their three daughters. A disciple of the Lubavitcher Rebbe, Kogan was the only qualified *shohet* (ritual

slaughterer) in Leningrad, and taught Judaism to many in the area.

Kogan is closely associated with Rabbi Eliahu Essas, another religious activist who was recently allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

A qualified electronics engineer, Kogan had been prevented by the authorities from working in his profession since 1972, when he first applied for permission to leave for Israel.

In a related matter, refusenik Ida Nudel spoke last night by telephone to the participants in the Na'amat convention in Tel Aviv.

Speaking from Moldavia, she said: "The Jewish people lives! You must continue the struggle for Soviet Jewry, the Prisoners of Zion and refuseniks who want to go to Israel. Don't slacken in your efforts to arouse public opinion in the west. We too will continue the struggle, and will not tire."

## Assad blasts U.S., Britain; urges study on 'meaning of terrorism'

Post Middle East Staff and Agencies  
Syrian President Hafez Assad yesterday delivered a blistering attack on the U.S. and Britain, charging that the two nations had pursued terrorist policies and had condoned terrorism by Israel.

Reacting to sanctions imposed on Syria by Britain and the U.S., Assad rejected charges that Syria backed terrorism, and he proposed forming an international committee "to determine the meaning of terrorism."

Assad said U.S. President Reagan and British Prime Minister Thatcher were "the real terrorists who practise state terrorism against the freedom of the people."

"When they accuse Syria of terrorism, they want to terrorize and frighten Syria," he told a trade-union conference in Damascus

marking the 16th anniversary of his seizure of power.

"Syria will be neither terrorized nor intimidated," he said. "If Syria wishes it can terrorize and intimidate. If a hand of goodwill is extended to us, we will reciprocate, but if a hostile hand is raised, we will cut it off with a knife."

Assad's speech was punctuated by roars of approval from the crowd of 7,000, which packed a sports stadium and chanted, "We are against terrorism; America, the terrorists."

Assad said the U.S. had practised terrorism in its bombing of Libya, in its support for anti-government rebels in Nicaragua, and in the 1983 invasion of Grenada, and in the Vietnam war. He said Britain's Middle East policies were aimed at "restoring the black days" of its rule in the region, when it sought to divide the Arabs.

Britain, he said, had condoned the Israeli kidnapping of Mordechai Vanunu "from the heart of the British capital," and did not protest against the violation of its sovereignty.

Assad charged that both the U.S. and Britain condoned a range of Israeli "terrorist" actions, which he said included Mossad assassinations of Palestinians around the world, thefts of uranium from the U.S., the Pollard spy affair, and mass expulsion of Palestinians from their homes.

"We are against terrorism. We don't practise it and do not allow anyone to hatch terrorist plots from our territory," Assad said. "Yet we back resistance against occupation and all national liberation movements."

## U.S.-DEAL

(Continued from Page One)

release of all the hostages for a single shipment.

"Unfortunately, we were drawn into a situation in which arms shipments were apparently traded for hostages almost on a one-by-one basis," Brzezinski said.

The U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff had no knowledge of Reagan's clandestine arms shipment to Iran. *The Washington Post* reported yesterday.

It quoted informed officials as saying that Admiral William Crowe, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, was so astonished by news reports of the deals that he ordered top staff officers questioned to determine if any had known and not informed him.

The newspaper reported yesterday that Reagan had ordered CIA Director William Casey not to inform congressional intelligence committees of the arms shipments, which Reagan admitted in a national television address.

In Rome an Italian weekly news-magazine reported Saturday that Premier Bettino Craxi turned down a U.S. request for Italian "support" in delivering arms to Iran earlier this year.

Citing information gathered from "authoritative" government sources, *Panorama* said the "urgent" U.S. request was relayed to Craxi in early February by Admiral Fulvio Martini, Director of the Italian Military Intelligence Agency, Sismi.

It came four days after Craxi

ordered an investigation into reports that an Italian port, Talamone in Tuscany, was used to ship American arms to Iran.

Craxi, after consulting with several cabinet ministers, "decided to respond negatively" to the U.S. request, the magazine said.

Explaining his decision to the Americans, Craxi cited a statement made by U.S. Undersecretary of State John Whitehead that no arms should be delivered to countries that support terrorism, such as Libya and Iran, the article said.

Yesterday Craxi's office denied the report that he had been asked by the U.S. to "support" the delivery of arms to Iran.

In Tokyo the *Asahi Shimbun* said yesterday that Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone joined in secret moves to try to secure the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon by sending two special envoys to Tehran.

The envoys, who travelled to Tehran in August last year and January this year at Washington's request, each carried a personal letter from Nakasone to Iran's parliamentarian speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the *Asahi* said.

The *Asahi* said Iran rejected the Japanese overtures by saying the problem of the hostages had primarily been caused by U.S. actions in the Middle East.

In Israel, the *Mabat* TV news programme last night quoted a claim

## Singles cruise runs aground

TEL AVIV (Item).—Fifteen women claim that they were taken for a ride on a "Love boat" style cruise that was fraudulently promoted and failed to deliver the most important commodity—single men.

Their suit against Malchi's Shipping Co. and the Click match-making service was filed yesterday in the district court here. The plaintiffs are claiming NIS 75,000; NIS 21,000 to reimburse them for what they paid for the cruise, and NIS 54,000 in damages for their suffering and mental anguish.

No defence brief has been filed in the suit.

The women claimed that in promoting the week-long Mediterranean cruise on the *City of Rhodes*, the organizers promised that only single men and women would participate, in equal numbers; that a psychologist would be on board to help with the socializing; that the cruise would be on a luxury liner with spacious cabins; and that there would be no charges in addition to the advertised price.

Not one of these promises was kept, the plaintiffs said.

When the ship sailed, the women found themselves on board with dozens of other single women and families with children. There were no single men, and there was no psychologist.

The plaintiffs also charge that the ship was not a luxury liner and they were put in cramped cabins without proper ventilation. They were also asked to make extra payments for various taxes and for a sight-seeing trip on Rhodes.

## Former drug investigator detained in Amar case

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV.—The former head of the Haifa police narcotics unit, Avital Lumbarski, 33, was ordered held for 48 hours by the Petah Tikva Magistrates' Court, on the suspicion of obstructing the investigation of MK Shlomo Amar. Lumbarski is the second person to be detained in the case, but police expect to question others, including attorney Ram Caspi.

Lumbarski, who resigned from the police and worked as a private investigator, is suspected of attempting to suborn the chief witness against Amar, Albert Azulai, and have him change the testimony he gave the Military Police.

Amar allegedly offered Azulai a job in Egged in return for arranging to get Amar out of reserve duty in Lebanon.

During his interrogation by the Military Police last January, Azulai allegedly received a phone call from his employer, Yoram Ben-Ami, summoning him urgently to a meeting at a Ramat Gan apartment.

There Lumbarski allegedly tried to persuade Azulai to change his testimony against Amar, regarding Amar's reserve duty in Lebanon.

The next day Azulai was invited to the office of attorney Yigal Arnon in Tel Aviv. Present at this meeting were Shlomo Amar, Yoram Ben-Ami, Avital Lumbarski and a friend of his, Aharon Yakin, the former head of police intelligence in the north, as well as attorney Ram Caspi.

A police spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that all the people who attended the meeting at attorney Arnon's office are to be questioned by the police.

"I believe that the police have an obligation to question every person who was at the meeting," Caspi said, adding that he was furious at the media for connecting him with attempts to obstruct the investigation against Amar.

## Ecuador's FM here

President Leon Febres Cordero of Ecuador is to visit Israel in the near future, according to Ecuador's foreign minister, Edgar Teran, who arrived here last night.

## Premier promoter

Avi Pazner, the prime minister's media adviser and spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office, doesn't think "selling" Yitzhak Shamir is very difficult. "The basic material is very good and very positive," he says.

He describes Shamir, with whom he has worked since 1981, as "an enormously able man with a great deal of patience and good judgement. He is a kind and warm human being." Pazner concedes that "a sense of humour is not Shamir's forte, and this makes for difficulties with the press."

## IN PERSON BENNY MORRIS

But the basic problem Shamir's spokesman must face is that "Shamir grew up in the underground, in the shadows. While he attaches great importance to the media, he doesn't really want to get too close to them, or let them get too close to him. He wants to deal [with the media] as little as possible. I see my job partly to free him [from such contacts]. So I must choose for him whom to see and whom not to see, and to persuade him to see the important journalists."

Pazner, who was born in Danzig in 1937, and raised in Switzerland, adds that he does not "advise Shamir what to say [to the media]. Shamir is very independent, he decides what he wants to say. But I, and his other advisers, present him with the various options, and he chooses."

Pazner has great respect for Shamir. "I don't know many politicians who could have survived the kind of abuse to which he was personally subjected over the Shin Bet affair."

Pazner differentiates between "the basically very positive" public attitude towards Shamir and Shamir's "difficulties," sometimes, with journalists, "whose approach is not always objective, and whose writings are shaded by their political views. But all journalists who have met him, who have talked with him have come away respecting, perhaps admiring the man. I don't invent [Shamir's] qualities."

Pazner is perhaps the most experienced, professional and effective of Israel's government spokesmen. Since 1971 he has served continuously as a spokesman in the Foreign Ministry press department, as co-seller and spokesman at the Israeli Embassy in Washington (1974-81), as Foreign Ministry spokesman, and as Foreign Ministry spokesman, as spokesman for the prime minister.

"It is a very trying job," he says. "Most spokesmen last two, three or four years, and then move on to something else. They can't take more, and are burnt out. You must be continuously on top of the news, always ready to react. There is no leeway at all for error. Other officials can make mistakes and only they or their boss need know about them. But a spokesman's mistake is immediately public knowledge. A slight mistake—and he stands naked before the whole world."

Pazner looks far from burnt out. The son of Haim Posner, the Jewish Agency representative in Geneva who in 1941 was the first man to receive authoritative evidence of the start of Hitler's final solution and to try to transmit it to the Allied leaders, Pazner joined the Foreign Ministry in 1965, after two years as a tank commander in the IDF and after earning a BA in economics and political science at the Hebrew University.

Was he uncomfortable enough with any policy he has had to present that he considered resigning? "No." He dismisses reports that before the Likud years he was a dove.

"But I was also a spokesman [in Washington] for a previous administration with a somewhat different line. This is something that, as a professional, you live with. You don't let your personal opinions interfere with your job. But obviously if you don't agree with what you are doing and saying, you can't do the job properly. This is basic. It doesn't mean you always agree 100 per cent. You may dissent on tactics. But if you don't agree with the strategy, the general lines [of policy], then you can't be a spokesman."

Did he find his personal opinions changing under the impact of his spokespersonship? "I don't want to speak about my personal opinions."

## BRITAIN BACKS U.S.

(Continued from Page One)

threw her unequivocal support behind Reagan in the row over his government's secret negotiations with Iran.

Asked to comment on charges that the U.S. had broken a pledge not to deal with countries alleged to support terrorism, Thatcher told reporters in Washington: "I believe implicitly in the president's total integrity on the subject."

What Thatcher received in return for all this was a pledge from Reagan that the U.S. would continue to develop the Trident missile, which Britain has ordered to replace its ageing Polaris system.

In Istanbul, Nato's chief military commander in Europe said Saturday that the alliance's conventional forces are so outmatched that in the event of a Soviet attack we would run out of troops and supplies "in a matter of days."

U.S. General Bernard Rogers, supreme commander of Nato forces in Europe, told a meeting of legislators from alliance countries that Nato's conventional forces need to be strengthened.

He said the longer Nato conven-

tional forces can withstand a Soviet attack, the less the chance of using the nuclear option.

But the current situation is such that, in the event of an attack, "I will run out of trained personnel to replace battle casualties. I will run out of ammunition, and I will run out of material in a matter of days," Rogers said.

"If we are not prepared to enhance our conventional forces and we are not prepared to resort to the use of nuclear weapons, what is left? Capitulation?" he asked.

Rogers was addressing the military and political committees of the North Atlantic Assembly at its annual meeting here. The NAA is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's inter-parliamentary organization grouping 186 legislators from all alliance nations.

Rogers said he opposed the so-called "zero option," the elimination of all U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe, unless accompanied by reduction of ballistic missiles and conventional forces.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

## UNIVERSITY

(Continued from Page One)

versity's governors wanted to see blood. We want to know who is really to blame for what has happened. We are demanding a full commission of inquiry that will reach definite conclusions. And we are prepared to take action to press this demand."

At noon today, members of Onetz, a left-wing student organization, will declare the Hebrew University a yeshiva, protesting against the funding of non-Zionist religious organizations through Shas and Agudat Yisrael, while the university budgets are cut.

Asher Wallfish adds: Education Minister Yitzhak Navon said yesterday he was asking

the government to allocate an extra \$80m. over the next three years for the universities, to help them out of their present economic situation.

Speaking to reporters after the weekly cabinet session, which discussed higher education, Navon said that the \$80m., which was in addition to the regular budgetary allocations, should provide \$20m. to fund research, and the rest to ease the accumulated debt.

Describing the programme he had presented to the cabinet for approval as "modest and capable of implementation," Navon said it was not just up to the government to find more money, but also up to the universities to increase efficiency, pare costs, and eliminate waste.

In profound sorrow and pain we announce the passing of our beloved

## CHARLOTTE OTTOLENGHI

The funeral will be held today, Monday, 15 Heshvan, 5747—Nov. 17, 1986 at 2:30 p.m. at the Kiryat Shaul cemetery, Tel Aviv. We will meet at the cemetery entrance.

Shiva at the residence of the deceased, 17 Ma'ale Hatzofim St., Ramat Gan.

The Bereaved:  
Husband—George Ottoleghi  
Daughter and son-in-law—  
Tamar and Albert Danzer  
Son and daughter-in-law—  
Ariel and Semadar Ottoleghi  
Daughter and son-in-law—  
Gabby and Itzhak Strugo  
Sisters, grandchildren and great-grandchildren

## LEO KOPPEL is no more

The funeral took place on Friday, November 14, 1986 in the family circle.

Please refrain from condolence visits.

Marianne Koppel (née Rollmann)  
Noemi Tierer  
Eitan and Yael Arev













# The Iran Connection

## Skirting Credibility's Border In Search of a Mideast Deal

By DAVID K. SHIPLER

IN the soothing tones that have lubricated his entire Presidency, Ronald Reagan sidestepped the carping politicians, columnists and diplomats last week and took his case on Iran directly to the American people. In 12 minutes on television, he offered his version of a remarkable 18 months of secret diplomacy and arms sales to a country that his Administration had denounced as a font of terrorism and anti-American fanaticism.

The President's talk contained internal contradictions that seemed to neutralize his denials that arms had been traded for American hostages. He had "authorized the transfer of small amounts of defensive weapons and spare parts for defensive systems to Iran," he said, "for the simplest and best of reasons," namely, to woo that country back into a relationship with the United States that would spell the end of its support for terrorism.

"We did not — repeat, did not — trade weapons or anything else for hostages — nor will we," he added, just minutes after explaining: "The most significant step which Iran could take, we indicated, would be to use its influence in Lebanon to secure the release of all hostages held there." He did not mention arms deliveries by Israel to Iran, reportedly made at American request and timed to the release of three hostages who were held by a pro-Iranian group in Lebanon. Nor did he mention the role of the Central Intelligence Agency; but the day after he spoke, the White House acknowledged that the agency had been directly involved. And despite a Will Rogers line he quoted about truth staying put longer than rumor, Mr. Reagan did not rebut "rumors" he said had been spread by the press about the secret weapons shipments.

But the President's message went beyond his words. As he warmed to the camera in his masterly style, he seemed to exude confidence that the public, wanting to trust him, would engage in what Coleridge called "the willing suspension of disbelief." In current parlance, the question was whether Mr. Reagan could maintain his reputation as the "Teflon President" to whom no criticism sticks.

But judging by the criticism from both conservatives and liberals, Middle East experts and some officials in the White House and State Department, the Iran matter threatened to push Mr. Reagan toward the lame-duck status that often plagues a President's last two years in office. He faced rough going anyway with the Democrats having just won a majority in the Senate. Now, it seems, he may have added to that political difficulty problems born of damaged credibility, uncoordinated decision-making and incoherence in foreign policy.

Consequently, ideological adversaries found themselves in rare accord last week. Senator Barry Goldwater, the conservative Republican from Arizona, called the military shipments to Iran "a dreadful mistake, probably one of the major mistakes the United States has ever made in foreign policy." Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the leader of the new Democratic majority, saw it as a "major foreign relations blunder." Secretary of State George P. Shultz, whose diplomats were pressing European allies to withhold arms as American equipment was being delivered secretly, was reported to have opposed the operation, along with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

The credibility factor had implications beyond Washington politics. Some pro-Western Arab leaders who had believed Secretary Shultz's assurance of American neutrality in the six-year-old Iran-Iraq war were reportedly seething over what they saw as deception. Although Mr. Reagan hoped his opening to Tehran would, as he put it, "bring an honorable end" to that conflict, he offered no hint of how that might be accomplished by providing Iran with weapons. Further, Middle East experts wondered what impact the secret deliveries would have on the tough image Mr. Reagan has cultivated against state-sponsored terrorism.

As if to counter the impression of softness, the Administration announced limited sanctions against Syria, which was found in a London trial to have conspired in a failed attempt to blow up an Israeli El Al jet. Britain, which broke relations with Syria, was keeping its distance from Mr. Reagan's Iran policy. But France, which has maintained relations with Damascus, was rewarded last week by the release of two French hostages who had been held in Lebanon by a pro-Syrian group.

The Administration's credibility problems predated the Iran controversy. They began earlier this fall with reports that the White House had mapped a disinformation campaign last summer to plant false stories in the press that Colonel Muammar el-Qaddafi of Libya was planning new terrorist attacks; the leaks hinted at further American military action.

Then in September, officials contended that no swap had occurred when an accused Soviet spy was released in New York as an American journalist was set free in Moscow. And when a weapons-laden plane with an American crew was shot down over Nicaragua, the Administration denied any involvement, although such aid to the Administration-backed Nicaraguan rebels had long been coordinated from the White House by Lieut. Col. Oliver L. North, a National Security Council official.

**Discretion and Sensitivity**  
Colonel North was also reportedly involved in the surreptitious Iran connection, which the National Security Council apparently undertook without consulting the Middle East experts in the State Department and the Pentagon. President Reagan confirmed that his former national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, had gone secretly to Tehran to meet with Iranian factions in an operation overseen by the present national security adviser, Vice Adm. John M. Poindexter.

Cutting out Congress and the foreign policy establishment from such a momentous change had the advantage of keeping the secret to a small circle of officials. "There was a basic requirement for discretion," Mr. Reagan said, "and for a sensitivity to the situation in the nation we were attempting to engage." The method also dodged the ambiguities usually raised by specialists. At least some of them doubted that the President's tactics would work. Nobody denied Iran's strategic importance, both because of its oil deposits and its "critical geography," in the President's words, between the Soviet Union and the Indian Ocean. The question is how to restore American influence. Mr. Reagan evidently accepted the Israeli argument that Washington could bolster pro-Western Iranians through arms sales. But there is no guarantee that such factions can be identified and trusted, or that weaponry can be an effective instrument for addressing the subtleties of a Middle Eastern country's internal politics.



Michael Ng

### The Bishops Meet

#### Defending Dogma and the Poor

WASHINGTON — AFTER a four-day meeting here marked by high tension, the nation's Roman Catholic bishops went home this weekend with a dual pastoral order: to heal a rift in the church and to encourage public response to the plight of the poor.

The rift in the church grew out of the Vatican's censure of Archbishop Raymond G. Hunthausen of Seattle, on grounds that he had failed to enforce doctrinal orthodoxy. Supporters of the Archbishop had urged the bishops to challenge Rome's decision and ask for a review of his case.

The bishops, however, sought the middle ground. They expressed deep sympathy for their brother but backed the Vatican. "The bishops of the United States wish to affirm unreservedly their loyalty to and unity with the Holy Father," they said.

In the end, Archbishop Hunthausen said he was satisfied because his colleagues had given him an opportunity to tell his story. He is not a dissident, he told them, but a loyalist of "the church I love and try to serve." After returning to Seattle, however, he again questioned the Vatican's decision forcing him to surrender much of his authority to an auxiliary bishop — an arrangement he called "unworkable" — and said he did not "see the need to change my ministry at all."

In the other major undertaking of their annual meeting, the bishops released a pastoral letter charging that the nation has failed its poor. The letter, five years in the making, recommends more economic planning and less military spending, an increase in the minimum wage and the expansion of Federal welfare programs.

"That so many people are poor in a nation as rich as ours is a social and moral scandal that we cannot ignore," the bishops wrote.

The letter does not mention the President by name but implicitly criticizes many Reagan Administration policies. And it has already encountered opposition. A small yet influential group of conservative Catholics led by the former Secretary of the Treasury, William E. Simon, denounced the letter as an attack on the free-enterprise system.

"In a world in which poverty is the rule and prosperity the exception," said the Lay Commission on Catholic Social Teaching and the U.S. Economy, "our bishops would do well to study the causes of poverty."

The bishops' letter follows in the tradition of their 1983 pastoral letter on war and peace, in which they called for a halt to the deployment of nuclear weapons. In parishes and public forums, the bishops will now try to spread the teachings of their letter on poverty.

— ARI L. GOLDMAN

### In Summary

#### A Wall Street Giant Falls to the S.E.C. Over Insider Trading

Ivan F. Boesky floated high among the risk arbitrageurs, who speculate on the ebb and flow of corporate mergers and takeovers. Just in the last year, drawing on a billion of his own and investors' dollars, he bought into such major takeover targets as USX Corporation, Union Carbide Corporation and Sperry Corporation, whose stock he snapped up to the tune of \$364 million.

Last week, acknowledging that he had profited illegally from inside information, he agreed to pay \$100 million — \$50 million in illegal profits and a \$50 million penalty. It was by far the largest sum ever assessed against "ill-gotten gains," according to John S.R. Shad, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The commission imposed just \$3.7 million in penalties in all of the year that ended in September. Mr. Shad said the move would have "a significant impact on people engaged in risk arbitrage in making sure they don't step over the line."

Mr. Boesky said in a statement, "I deeply regret my past mistakes, and know that I alone must bear the consequences of those actions." He will be barred from securities trading for life.

The commission said he would cooperate in an investigation that began with charges against Dennis B. Levine, a merger specialist who pleaded guilty in June to reaping \$126 million in illegal trading profits. One of the investment bankers and lawyers who sold Mr. Levine information, Ira B. Sokolow, will sur-

render next month to begin serving a sentence of a year and a day.

Even as the scandal unfolds, though, the corporate bidding rolls on. Last week Revlon Group Inc. made a \$4 billion offer for Gillette Company, and the value of Gillette stock climbed. Lear Siegler Inc. accepted a \$1.7 billion offer from Wickes Company; Holiday Corporation proposed a \$2.8 billion recapitalization, apparently to avert a takeover attempt, and Sir James Goldsmith's bid to take over Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company is to be the subject of a House subcommittee hearing this week.

#### Some Tense Talk On Police Transfers

For the New York City Police Department and for the city itself, it was the kind of week Mayor Koch must have had in mind when he told a police officers' benevolent group last Sunday, speaking of the corruption scandals and what they had brought, "You can come to the edge of weeping."

A rank-and-file slowdown, protesting Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward's plan to transfer one-fifth of the officers in each precinct annually as a means of inhibiting corruption, steadily thickened. It did not end until Mr. Ward agreed Thursday afternoon that he would postpone the transfers, which had been scheduled to start tomorrow. That concession — he insisted it was only temporary — also averted a Friday morning march on City Hall by off-duty officers.

In the meantime, however, police statistics showed a 47 percent drop in arrests over the six days of the slowdown, including a 32 per-



The New York Times/Chesler Huggins Jr.  
Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward speaking at Police Headquarters last week.

cent decrease in felony arrests, compared with the same period last year, and 89 percent fewer traffic tickets issued.

On Wednesday, more than 150 brother officers attended the funeral of Officer Brian F. O'Regan, one of 13 officers from Brooklyn's 77th Precinct who had been indicted on charges ranging from stealing garbage cans to stealing drugs. Officer O'Regan had committed suicide rather than face trial. "Man sees the face, God alone the heart," a Police Department chaplain told more than 300 mourners. Mayor Koch was not among them.

At week's end, the president of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, Phil Caruso, who faces re-election in February, was still calling the rotation plan "unacceptable." Mr. Ward was still saying he intended to implement it. But Mr. Ward said Thursday that Mr. Koch had told him, "Settle it, Ben." A new round of negotiations began Friday.



# The World



President Corason C. Aquino (with glasses) viewing body of Rolando Olalia, a leftist leader, with Mr. Olalia's widow, Feliciano, in Manila last week.

## A Political Killing in the Philippines Enrages the Left

The killing of a prominent leftist leader in the Philippines last week stirred fears of public disorders and of a military coup.

Rolando Olalia, the 52-year-old head of the Party of the Nation, a political organization, and the May First Movement, a labor union, was shot and stabbed. His body was found Thursday, provoking protests from other left-wing organizations. It was the first murder of a national political leader in the Philippines since the 1983 assassination of President Corason C. Aquino's husband, Benigno, a killing that eventually brought her to power.

There was speculation that the military might have killed Mr. Olalia to provoke disturbances, thus providing a pretext for a coup against the Aquino Government. A coup has been feared since before Mrs. Aquino left for a visit to Japan. The murder was discovered as she returned from the trip, which she said had produced assurances of at least \$649 million in aid.

The killing caused the suspension of cease-fire negotiations between the Government and Communist leaders, who said they were afraid to appear for a scheduled session.

President Aquino announced an investigation, and the Government offered a \$10,000 reward. "Whatever the cost in political terms of a relentless investigation," she said, "I don't care. I want to see justice done."

Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff, said the military would offer "all possible assistance." Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who has severely criticized Mrs. Aquino and is considered a rival for the presidency, said the investigators had the responsibility of finding the killers.

## Israel Says It Has Ex-Nuclear Aide

The mystery of Mordechai Vanunu's whereabouts ended last week when the Israeli Government confirmed that it had detained the former nuclear technician, who gave a British newspaper detailed information on a secret installation in the Negev desert. The Government did not explain how Mr. Vanunu had gotten from London, where he was last seen Sept. 30, back to Israel, but it is widely believed that he had been abducted by agents of the Mossad secret service.

Mr. Vanunu worked at the nuclear facility at Dimona for 10 years be-

fore he was laid off last November. On the basis of the documents and photographs he provided, The Sunday Times of London published an elaborate report on the underground plant last month. The newspaper estimated that Israel had stockpiled 100 nuclear weapons.

The Israeli Government's apparent aggressiveness in apprehending Mr. Vanunu would seem to lend credibility to the account. Western intelligence agencies previously estimated that Israel had a dozen or so nuclear weapons. Israel itself has always been cagey on the subject, saying only that it would not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East.

## France to Restrict Immigrant Rights

The rights of immigrants in France are under attack at a time of double-digit unemployment and exploitation by far-right politicians of ill will toward Arabs and black Africans. Last week, the conservative Government decided that the French-born children of immigrants would no longer become citizens automatically when they grow up. The Cabinet of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac agreed to require that such people apply for citizenship.

The action, which is expected to receive approval by the conservative-dominated Parliament, was opposed by President François Mitterrand and his Socialist Party, as well as religious leaders and many labor unions. The Council of State, a high judicial body, criticized it in an advisory opinion.

Critics said the measure could alienate thousands of young people who already have difficulty finding jobs and acceptance in France. They say it contradicts the longstanding practice of welcoming refugees who have fled Eastern Europe and Southeast Asia as well as jobseekers from former French colonies in Africa.

Mr. Mitterrand "deplored" parts of the proposal, a spokesman said. The President also criticized the Chirac Government's recent summary expulsion, under provisions of a recently enacted anti-terrorist law, of 101 immigrants from Mali.

Children who have one French parent — including Algerians who lived in Algeria when it was part of France — would still be automatically eligible for citizenship under the new law. If both parents are foreigners, the French-born child would have to apply between the ages of 18 and 23. Grounds for rejection would include a criminal record or inability to speak French well.

James F. Clarity  
and Milt Freudenheim

## Verbatim: On Past Mistakes

"I attended Jewish weddings. My family doctor in New York was a Jew. . . This is my misunderstanding with some of my friends in America, in New York especially. They say 'Well, he wanted to hide it because he has done something wrong, and he doesn't want to say it. . . But if that impression was created with my friends in the United States or Europe or in other parts of the world — I'm sorry. If I ever thought it would have created a problem, of course I would have given my full account of all the stages of my military service. . . We make mistakes. . . But I haven't really done anything wrong.'

**President Kurt Waldheim**  
of Austria, discussing his World War II record.

## On This Plane, the Missiles Will Be Political

# Going Beyond the Limit With Strategic Arms

By MICHAEL R. GORDON

WASHINGTON  
THE Air Force has equipped 130 planes to carry cruise missiles, the advanced, low-flying intercontinental nuclear weapons, and plans to have another one ready before long. In military terms, the increase to 131 planes will hardly mean much. But adding one more cruise-equipped plane will, unless other American weapons are dismantled, push the United States over one of the limits set forth in the second strategic arms treaty of 1979. And that will be a political shot heard round the world.

When this will happen, the White House is not saying. Senior Administration officials had said an important ceiling in the treaty might be exceeded by last Tuesday, but apparently the timing was not considered opportune. Prime Minis-

ter Margaret Thatcher of Britain, a supporter of the treaty, came to see President Reagan yesterday, and that may have been a consideration.

White House officials stress that the treaty limit will indeed be exceeded by the end of the year. They reject any suggestion that the agreement, which has not been ratified by the Senate, will live beyond then. "SALT II is no longer operational," said Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman.

But Mr. Speakes added a note of ambiguity last week by suggesting that some American weapons may indeed be dismantled after the limits are exceeded. Such dismantling could have the effect of bringing the United States into compliance with the main limits in the treaty, even if the dismantling was not undertaken explicitly for that purpose.

In a sense, it is surprising that the United States has adhered to the treaty as long as it has.

Before taking office, President Reagan dismissed the document as "fatally flawed." And outside the State Department, the predominant Administration view is that the treaty stands as a discredited vestige of détente and less-than-resolute policies toward Moscow. Once in the White House, however, Mr. Reagan soon decided that the United States would not "undercut" the agreement as long as the Soviet Union followed the same policy. His decision seemed to reflect a recognition that the treaty did not pose immediate barriers to American weapons programs but did provide useful constraints on the Soviet side.

Moreover, the Administration was under pressure from members of Congress and the European allies, who believe that the treaty should be preserved until something better is worked out. In addition, some supporters fear that abandoning the treaty would encourage efforts by Administration hard-liners to scuttle other agreements, notably the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

In May, Mr. Reagan shifted gears and announced that the United States would no longer be bound by the treaty in making decisions on new weapons. He promised to review this policy later this year. The President accused the Soviet Union of violating the unratified agreement by developing more than one new type of land-based missile and excessively encoding missile signals during tests.

The Soviet Union is, however, observing the main numerical limits on missiles with multiple warheads and bombers with air-launched cruise missiles. Congressional supporters of the treaty maintain that the United States should keep to these limits as long as the Russians do.

As things stand now, it seems clear that Mr. Reagan's decision to stick with the policy he announced in May reflects his adherence to conservative philosophy regarding how to deal with Moscow despite the risk of short-term political costs abroad and at home.

## Congressional Constraints

It is generally recognized that abandoning the treaty would create a new irritant in relations with the NATO allies. Soviet officials, who have ignored the issue in recent private talks, can be expected to try to use it in their battle for West European support. The conservative Governments in West Germany and Britain, facing elections, would prefer to see the treaty survive.

Dropping the treaty would not mean important military gains for the United States. Budgetary pressures and Congressionally imposed constraints, not the treaty, are the main barriers to the deployment of new missiles and bombers. Moscow, meanwhile, is in a better position than Washington to increase its arsenal of weapons, according to Government intelligence analysts, although it is not certain that the Russians would choose to do so.

Democrats in Congress are again talking about reviving efforts to legislate American compliance with some of the treaty's provisions. Representative Norman D. Dicks of Washington said that if the limits were exceeded he would sponsor legislation requiring the United States to dismantle weapons in accordance with the main treaty limits. Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, who will be chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said he may not oppose such an effort if arms-control talks are stalemated and prospects for a new arms treaty seem slim. That would mark an important change of position for Mr. Nunn, who had opposed previous efforts to force Administration adherence to some treaty provisions.

Indeed, it now appears that the controversy may outlive the treaty itself.

## Main limits of the 1979 arms treaty

### Missile launchers and heavy bombers

Limit: 2,400 for two years, then 2,250; United States agreed, however, that since treaty was never ratified Soviet Union could retain the 2,504 it had when it signed agreement

United States has 1,926

Soviet Union denies U. S. contention that it exceeds limit of 2,504

### Launchers for missiles with multiple warheads and heavy bombers that carry cruise missiles

Limit: 1,320

United States has 1,320

Soviet Union has 1,194

### Launchers for missiles with multiple warheads

Limit: 1,200

United States has 1,190

Soviet Union has 1,154

### Launchers for land-based missiles with multiple warheads

Limit: 820

United States has 550

Soviet Union has 818

Sources: Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Arms Control Association

## Suburbanization Comes to the West Bank

# Hussein to Share 'Power' With Israel

By JOHN KIFNER

HEBRON, Israeli-Occupied West Bank  
BDEL Majid el-Zir, a Jordanian civil servant who has been running health programs here for 20 years, is a symbol of the developing alliance in which Israel and King Hussein of Jordan are jointly trying to undercut the Palestine Liberation Organization on the West Bank and in Gaza.

One of three Arab mayors appointed by Israel with Jordanian approval — the others are in Ramallah and El Bireh — he governs a tense city in which the most militant religious Jewish settlers, the Gush Emunim, are entrenched. In the heart of the Arab market, where bent old men in white keffiyehs ride donkeys through the crowded, twisting passageways, nervous Israeli soldiers and jeeploads of tough border police watch behind barbed wire as the settlers and Arab laborers rebuild the old Jewish quarter. Mr. el-Zir's position is significant because he will have to deal with water supplies and building permits for the Gush Emunim settlers, thus tacitly accepting the permanence of occupation.

In the Middle East, as elsewhere, political facts are often established on the ground. Such a fact is the inexorable Israeli West Bank settlement and its transformation from a movement of religious and nationalist zealots into a phenomenon of middle-class suburbanization. The hills around Jerusalem are ringed now with the new commuter settlements, an easy drive to work along new roads cut to avoid Arab villages. The conservative Likud coalition, and to a lesser extent the Labor Party, have fostered the transformation of the settlements into a kind of good life with easy payments. In the last two years, the number of settlers has grown from 40,000 to 60,000.

It was this apparent inevitability, coupled with the collapse of hopes for Middle East peace efforts following the breakup of his partnership with the P.L.O.'s Yasir Arafat, that led King Hussein into his new web of arrangements with Israel. His motivation, Jordanian officials say bluntly, is to keep West Bank Palestinians in place so they will not cross the river and destabilize the Hashemite Kingdom, where Palestinians already make up more than half the population.

In effect, the arrangements constitute a kind of power-sharing over the 1.4 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza strip, although the King has little actual power. "This shared rule is only ethnic, not territorial," said Mervin Benvenisti, an Israeli expert on the occupied territories. "It's shared rule over the Palestinian community, but not over interests vital to Israel — land, water, settlement and security. The Israelis will rule over this like a sovereign state."

One aspect of the arrangement is a five-year Jordanian West Bank development program calling for expenditures as high as \$240 million a year. Last week, the Jordanians held a three-day



Israeli soldier on guard outside Hebron's Arab market.

meeting in Amman to promote investment in the West Bank project.

Another aspect is what Israeli officials have called an "iron fist" campaign against P.L.O. supporters in the occupied territories. Administrators and student leaders at universities — generally P.L.O. strongholds — have been dismissed or put under administrative detention, and more than a score of activists have been restricted to their home towns. Bethlehem University has been ordered closed for a third week and, for the first time in 14 years, a Palestinian newspaper editor was ordered expelled by the military authorities.

The paradox for Palestinians clinging to the P.L.O. as a symbol of their national identity is that, despite the rigors of Israeli occupation, they have developed a freer political culture and institutions, largely P.L.O.-oriented, here than would be possible in the Arab world. Mr. Arafat's picture appears in East Jerusalem newspapers;

since February, this has not been allowed in Amman.

"Palestinians living under Israeli control for the last 20 years have for the first time experienced the rules of an open state," said Mr. Benvenisti, who is a critic of Israeli West Bank policy. "For all its arbitrariness, the system cannot be compared to the arbitrariness of Jordan or any other Arab state."

Paul Ajluni, a Palestinian newspaper publisher, wrote recently: "Rule by the Jordanian monarchy of Palestinians will mean a concerted oppressive campaign against all signs of Palestinian nationalism. The experience of . . . Jordan's rule between 1948 and 1967 can testify to that. Demonstrations by Palestinians were violently put down . . . and all attempts at political discourse were banned." Summing up the paradox, Hanna Siniora, editor of the newspaper El Fajr, said: "The support for Mr. Arafat is for one simple reason: He resisted Arab domination."



## Rhine Pollution Highlights Policy Problems



Firefighters at Sandoz chemical company in Basel, Switzerland; dead eels being removed from the Rhine in Iffezheim, West Germany.

Photo: Reuters/DPA (left); Keystone (right)

## Europe Mired in Bickering Over Who Dumps What

By PAUL LEWIS

IN one way, European countries had an easy time of it last week, pointing fingers at Switzerland for its admitted role in the latest poisoning of the Rhine. But a longer look at the continent's record suggests that everybody has generated pollution that has often become somebody else's problem.

Europe, like the United States and Canada, continues to make slow, uneven progress in cleaning up the damage modern industry and farming have done to its air, water, forests and countryside.

Often, apparent gains reflect Western Europe's general economic slowdown and may be offset by new forms of pollution. The decline of traditional steel-based industry, for example, leaves the air cleaner. But science-based industry and agriculture require new chemicals like those that spilled into the Rhine after a fire Nov. 1 at a chemical warehouse near Basel.

Environmental protection is politically popular everywhere. According to a 1984 poll published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 59 percent of Europe's population is ready to sacrifice some economic growth for a cleaner world, as are 62 percent of Americans.

The environmental movement appears strongest in West Germany, which alone among the European nations has an ecological party, the Greens, with members in Parliament. The Italian and Dutch movements are also strong, and British environmentalists are forcing all political parties to issue "green declarations" for the next elections.

Yet European governments draw back from burdening industry with fresh restrictions when it still cannot provide enough jobs.

The Rhine illustrates the dilemma. France and Germany, quick to blame Switzerland and demand compensation for the Basel spill, are delaying the implementation of a 1976 convention on cleaning up the river. France plans to apply restrictions on salt emissions for the first time next year because they threaten potassium mining in Alsace. Germany has banned the dumping of only a handful of the 200-odd chemicals covered by the convention.

"At the present rate, it will take 150 years to bring the convention fully into force," complained Jürgen Volz of the Rhine Waterworks Association, representing the operators of water purification plants along the river.

Efforts to clean up other waterways have had similarly uneven results. Improved sewage treatment since 1970 has helped cut by half organic waste in the Seine and the Meuse as well as the Rhine. At the same time, increased use of fertilizer is draining more nitrates into river waters.

Air quality, too, is better in some ways, worse in others. With a decline in sulfur oxide emissions, sulfurous fumes were roughly halved in most cities between 1975 and 1983. But some were worse — air-

borne pollutants in Rome, for example, were 43 percent higher — and levels in British, German, Italian and Belgian cities were still substantially higher than those in Japan and the United States.

And despite the visible deterioration of Germany's forests and Norway's lakes, Western nations, largely because they cannot agree to clean up automobile exhausts, have had limited success in curbing nitrogen oxide emissions, which with sulfur dioxide are believed to cause acid rain.

Meanwhile, new environmental threats are emerging. Abandoned industrial waste-disposal sites are now a recognized hazard. According to an O.E.C.D. study, Germany faces a \$4 billion bill to clean up more than 2,000 such sites. And there is constant risk in handling and transporting the hazardous substances required by modern industry.

The European Community tried to address those concerns in 1982 with new rules on the management of dangerous chemicals. Switzerland, not a Common Market country, did not adopt the "Seveso Directive," named for the Italian town where poisonous gas leaked from a plant owned by a Swiss concern. But last week, while environmental ministers from the Rhine countries met in Zurich to complain about the latest assault upon the river, the Swiss said they would reconsider.

## 30 Tons of Poison Assault River Life

FOR two weeks, 185 miles of the Rhine has suffered a poisoning that much of the river's life could not survive. Now the poisons — more than 30 tons of herbicides, pesticides and mercury washed from a Sandoz AG warehouse by fire hoses — are on the river bottom or in the North Sea, taking paths that experts cannot discern.

Most worrisome is a mercury compound, ethoxyethyl-mercury-hydroxide, that scientists say may change to a more toxic form in the riverbed. The chief danger to humans is contaminated fish; the worst effects — deaths, neurological damage and birth defects — were seen in the 1950's in Minamata, Japan, where methyl mercury had been dumped into a bay. Experts said, though, that the mercury in the Rhine was far more dilute than that in Japan.

Many toxins have been flushed from the river. The Dutch Water Authority said Friday that pollution was about normal, having peaked last weekend. Mercury levels were three times normal then, pesticides six times normal. Wildlife can regenerate from specimens in the river's lateral arms, the experts said, but most fish species cannot be reintroduced for several years. "It is clear," said Walter Hermann, Basel's fishery inspector, "that the ecosystem has been massively upset."

## Special Tribunals Established

# Peru Cracks Down Again on Rebels of the Shining Path

By ALAN RIDING

LIMA, Peru — DURING his election campaign early last year, Peru's Social Democratic President, Alan García, argued that the Maoist Shining Path guerrilla movement was the result of the Government's having neglected impoverished Indian communities for generations. Upon taking office, he therefore stepped up public investment in the Andean sierras, formed a peace commission to negotiate with the rebels and even risked confrontation with the armed forces by punishing officers blamed for several massacres of alleged guerrilla sympathizers.

But 16 months later, this strategy has brought mainly frustration. Arrests of guerrillas have risen. "Disappearances," as kidnappings are called, and other human rights abuses attributed to the security forces have fallen. Yet the Shining Path has not only spread from its breeding ground in Ayacucho Province to the other highland regions of the South but has also intensified its violent tactics in Lima and other urban centers. Convinced that victory is inevitable in a war that has taken some 8,000 lives since 1960, Sendero Luminoso, as it is known in Spanish, scoffed at the idea of a "dialogue" with the regime.

Now, under growing military and public pressure to clamp down on the activities of a group that even Marxists consider fanatical, the García Administration has decided on a new tactic to deal with at least one facet of the violence problem. Borrowing from Italy's experience in dealing with the Red Brigades, it has proposed setting up special tribunals in which guerrillas jailed for violent acts would be tried by a corps of carefully selected, albeit unnamed, judges who would receive around-the-clock police protection.

The problem of imprisoning guerrillas for terrorism surfaced dramatically in June, when a coordinated uprising by Shining Path inmates in three Lima jails was fiercely put down by security forces. The President later charged that at least 100 of 280 rebel victims had been murdered in cold blood, and he ordered the arrest and trial of those responsible.

But the incident made it apparent that the guerrillas, few of whom had been sentenced, had been using the prisons for indoctrination, training and planning. And with neither the penal system nor the judiciary seemingly able to cope, the idea of transferring the cases of some 1,500 rebels to military prisons and courts gained support.

President García's new initiative was therefore motivated in part by his desire to retain civilian control over counterinsurgency efforts. But it was also triggered by public outrage at the news that a woman caught after an Oct. 14 assassination attempt against a former Navy commander, Vice Adm. Geronimo Cafferata Marazzi, had been freed from prison just two months earlier, allegedly for lack of evidence.

"Terrorism was not known in Peru until a few years ago, and, as a result, legislation for dealing with it is inadequate," Mr. García explained last week. "Consequently, terrorists avail themselves of all sorts of subterfuges to argue that their crimes cannot be proven, and thus obtain their freedom, at times intimidating judges and even the police itself."

## To Thwart the Guerrillas

In the barrios and hills, as well, the Government still faces an acute challenge in trying to neutralize Shining Path, which takes its name from the writings of an early 20th Century Peruvian Marxist philosopher, José Carlos Mariátegui. The Government continues to focus public spending on the urban and rural poor in the belief that it can neutralize the guerrilla message. And the strong performance by the governing American Popular Revolutionary Alliance in last Sunday's nationwide municipal elections suggested that its efforts are appreciated.

Yet in the short term, the problem is military as well as political. And here, President García's approach has been ambivalent.

When Mr. García took office in July 1985, he was determined to reassert civilian control over the armed forces and, after the first reported massacre of his Administration took place three months later, he fired his army chief of staff and two senior generals. Infuriated, the armed forces apparently reacted by reducing patrols in the countryside. And while reports of human rights abuses fell off, the Shining Path soon began returning to Ayacucho.

More recently, however, the 37-year-old President has reportedly begun to recognize the need for more military action. Since February, for example, he has maintained a state of emergency in Lima, with heavily armed troops enforcing a 1 A.M.-to-4 A.M. curfew. Yet stepped-up counterinsurgency activities in the mountains have also highlighted the dilemma faced by the Government: In recent weeks, human rights groups have complained of a resurgence of civilian killings and "disappearances" allegedly carried out by security forces.



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# The Nation

## Reagan Signs Bill To Help Exports Of Medicines

After weeks of deep division in the Administration and heavy lobbying by drug manufacturers, physicians and groups representing children and the elderly — and with what he called mixed feelings — President Reagan last week signed a comprehensive health bill designed to promote exports of prescription drugs and to compensate children injured by vaccines.

Mr. Reagan's "serious reservations" were reserved for the vaccine plan, under which injured people could obtain Government payments without proving wrongdoing by anybody. The Justice Department had argued against creating a new compensation program. Mr. Reagan said his objections were that this program would be administered by the judiciary rather than the executive, and that was inconsistent with the doctrine of separation of powers.

But he hailed the drug export plan, which would permit the sale of prescription medications abroad that have not been approved for domestic use. Vice President Bush was among those promoting the plan as a boost to American competitiveness. The exports would go to countries with drug review systems.

## Shaping Up for 2 Mayoral Races

Neither Harold Washington, the first black Mayor of Chicago, nor W. Wilson Goode, the first black Mayor of Philadelphia, has enjoyed a trouble-free debut, and both can expect to struggle for re-election next year. Both are now getting a better idea of who their opponents might be.

Since Mr. Washington, a Democrat, took office in 1983, his chief antagonist has been Edward R. Vrdolyak, the chairman of the Cook County Democratic Party and leader of a City Council faction that



Frank Rizzo, the former Mayor, in Philadelphia last week.

has doggedly fought Mr. Washington's policies. Last week Mr. Vrdolyak's supporters began circulating nominating petitions.

That was good news for Mr. Washington, mainly because it was bad news for Jane M. Byrne, the former Mayor who is the only declared candidate. In the primary next February Mr. Washington is hoping for a repetition of 1983, when Mrs. Byrne and Richard M. Daley, son of another former Mayor, divided the white vote and allowed Mr. Washington to win on the strength of his solid support among blacks.

Meanwhile Cook County Republicans, buoyed by James O'Grady's recent success in becoming the first Republican Sheriff in 20 years, believe they have a chance to win the mayoralty for the first time since the Depression. So far, though, only Bernard Epton, who was narrowly defeated by Mr. Washington in 1983, has expressed an interest in running.

Unlike Mr. Washington, Mr. Goode began his tenure in an atmosphere of racial harmony. His vulnerability is traceable to the bombing last year by the Philadelphia police of a house occupied by the radical group MOVE.

Although Mr. Goode is still considered the favorite for re-election, he could face a strong challenge in the Democratic primary next May from Edward G. Rendell, a white liberal former District Attorney who has black support. Frank Rizzo, who dominated Philadelphia politics for eight years as the Democratic Mayor, is expected to run as a Republican. Last week he quit a consulting job at the Philadelphia Gas Works, presumably to prepare for the campaign.

## A Directive on 'Sensitive' Data

The guardians of Government data face a difficult task. If they classify too much information, coun-

terintelligence experts say, no one will take the designation seriously. But if too many files are unclassified, the nation's enemies could collect enough here and there to discover some crucial technological and military secrets.

To prevent that, the Reagan Administration has set new guidelines for Federal agencies on a wide range of unclassified, but "sensitive," data, a high-ranking Pentagon official said last week.

In some cases, said Donald C. Latham, an Assistant Secretary of Defense, the directive may extend to Social Security and Internal Revenue Service records and Government information on crops. The memorandum, he argued, was not designed to give agencies new restrictive powers but rather guidance. "It's an outgrowth of defining a set of information that in the aggregate is sensitive, whereas each individual degree of it is not," he said.

Mr. Latham is the head of a Government panel examining ways to curtail the Soviet Union's access to information through public and private computerized data banks. The private information banks, which contain everything from newspaper articles to scientific reports, oppose the effort. "We don't believe they have a right to put a muzzle on us," said Jack W. Simpson, president of Mead Data Central Inc.

## A Near Miss Aloft Stirs New Alarm

A near miss in clear skies north of Atlanta last week has renewed questions about safety in the air and communications with the ground. In the unusual incident, a stuck cockpit microphone blocked a radio frequency and prevented an air traffic controller from warning two Boeing 727 jetliners that they were on a collision course. The planes, one belonging to United Airlines and the other to Braniff Airways and the other to United Airlines, carried a total of 175 people. They passed perpendicularly, within perhaps 500 feet.

According to safety experts, jammed communications are not rare. But no one could recall an instance in which such a malfunction had produced a near-collision. The incident became known when the United crew changed frequencies.

It was not immediately clear how long the controller handling the planes had been trying to make contact or had known the frequency was blocked. Generally, safety officials said, if communications are jammed crews realize something is wrong when they do not hear from traffic control for a while. They usually call in on different frequencies. There are no backup communications quickly available to controllers.

According to the Federal Aviation Administration, most near collisions occur below 5,000 feet, within five miles of an airport, when one aircraft is level and the other climbing or descending and when visibility is five miles or better. There were 777 near collisions in 1985, the F.A.A. said, about 30 percent of which involved scheduled airliners. The agency reported recently that the number of near collisions involving commercial carriers has not increased this year.

## Budget Process Is Re-Examined

Few people in Washington — and not many elsewhere, for that matter — would disagree with Alfred H. Kingston's observations on the budget process. "The system as it now exists is just not working," said President Reagan's Cabinet secretary last week. "No business, no state, no foreign government operates this way." But the solutions officials say the Administration is considering meet with less unanimity.

With "budget process reform" emerging as a central theme for the remaining two years of his term, Mr. Reagan is expected to put forward in his State of the Union Message in January several of his old favorites and some new ones. The President has promoted the line-item veto and balanced-budget amendment for six years without success in a Republican Senate.

To the new Democratic Congress he may propose as well a separate capital budget for Federal investments in long-lasting property — things like bridges and buildings — and a two-year budget cycle.

Congress has been talking about biennial budgeting for some time, and generally favors it as a means of containing the yearly October crunch. There is, however, great doubt about installing a capital budget, in part because there are political niceties in defining an asset and in part because spending or borrowing for investment could be transferred to a capital budget to camouflage deficit spending.

"They're going to come up with some way to hide their large deficits," said William H. Gray 3d, chairman of the House Budget Committee. "What they're really saying is, 'We've got to cover up our deficits.'"

Caroline Rand Herroff and Martha A. Miles

## Costs as Well as Water Are Flowing Through the West

By ROBERT LINDSEY

**B**ENEATH a serrated mountain horizon south of here, men and giant machines are creating a 375-mile network of dams and pipelines that by 1997 will carry a cascade of additional water to this fast-growing city. It is a familiar tableau in the West. Since the 1920's, the Federal Government has spent billions of dollars on great engineering projects that have transported water hundreds of miles, turning wasteland into cities and deserts into lush fields.

But there is something different about the work under way on the \$500-million Bonneville unit of the Central Utah Project: The people who will benefit from it are helping to pay for it.

It is part of a new attitude toward that tradition of American political life, the pork barrel. Congress and the Reagan Administration, taking hold of an idea that started under President Carter, are increasingly requiring states and localities to share the cost of Federal water projects.

### A Prize for Constituents

For a century and a half, states, cities and special interests have been able to mine the Federal Treasury systematically with the help of legislative horse-trading. Influential Congressmen won and carried home, like prizes from a fair, appropriations for locally important dams, canals, harbor developments and other projects.

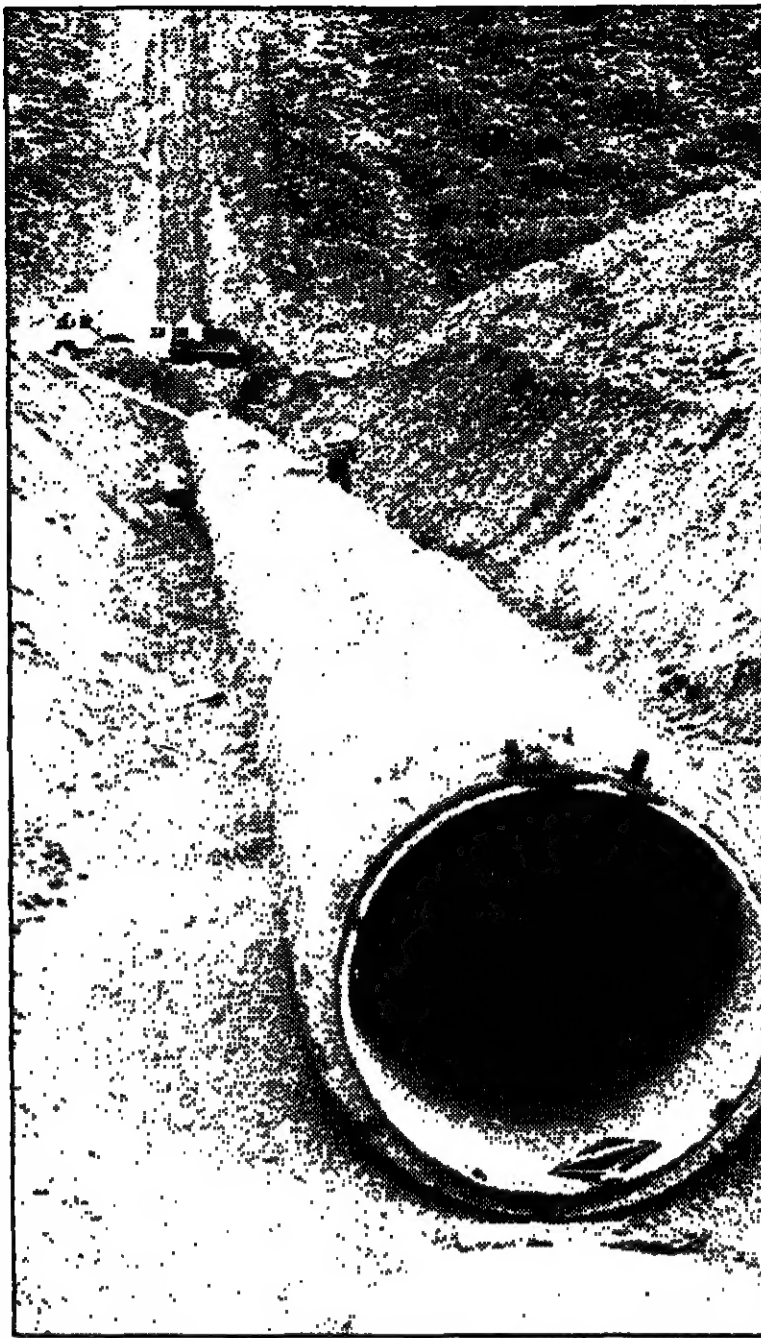
In theory, the consumers of water produced by the big Federal reclamation projects were required to pay user fees calculated to amortize the construction costs. But as a practical matter, critics of the system have argued, this law has often been abused; payments were stretched over 50 years in inflated dollars and included no charges for interest, which often far exceeded capital expenditures.

Environmentalists and others have argued that the system encouraged growers and ranchers to use the cheap, subsidized water inefficiently and to use their often considerable political influence to obtain, at Federal expense, still more costly dams and canals. The Federal agencies that distributed the money, it was argued, formed alliances with local interests to sustain themselves bureaucratically and perpetuate the cycle, pushing for a never-ending list of new projects.

Last year the General Accounting Office as-

serted that the Bureau of Reclamation, the agency that built most of the West's dams and canals, had knowingly helped the Central Utah Project conceal more than \$100 million in improper cost overruns. Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, said studies by the accounting office had documented more than \$6 billion in improper payments. He charged that

States Help Pay for Their Own Dams



Workers laying pipe for Bonneville unit of Central Utah Project, which will carry water from Uinta Mountains to Salt Lake City.

the agency was more interested "in making cozy deals with local interests than protecting all Americans from unjustified budget-busting subsidies."

But times are changing. President Carter was the first to challenge the states' powerful dam-building lobby, although he had only limited success. Then the Reagan Administration, led initially by David A. Stockman, former director of the White House Office of Management and Budget, found enough allies in Congress to tighten, if not turn off, the Federal money spigot.

In 1985, after receiving notice of still another increase in the projected cost of the Central Utah Project, Congress balked at continuing work until Utahans agreed to shoulder part of the bill. Facing a deadline that threatened to bring the project to a standstill, the residents of 12 counties voted to tax themselves more than \$150 million to complete it.

### 'No More Pork Barrel'

In Wyoming, state and local agencies have agreed to pay 38 percent of the cost of a \$123-million dam project; \$250 million in non-Federal funds will help complete the \$619-million Animas-LaPlata water reclamation project in Colorado.

And last month, Congress approved a sweeping measure requiring state and local interests to pay for an average of 25 percent of more than \$16 billion worth of work on harbors, dams, inland waterways and other projects. "No more pork barrel," said Representative Robert Roe, Democrat of New Jersey, who helped write the bill.

To be sure, the states are still likely to come calling often on Washington for money, but the new pressure to share costs is expected to weed out marginal projects and increase efforts to make better use of existing facilities, a pattern that is also being accelerated by the hard economic realities of farming today.

In a recent book, "Cadillac Desert," Marc Reisner wrote: "A goal of many Westerners and of their Federal archangels, the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers, has long been to double, triple, quadruple the amount of desert that has been civilized and farmed, and now these same people say that the future of a hungry world depends on it, even if it means importing water from as far away as Alaska."

But hard times are being felt on many of the nearly 60 million acres of Western farmland that are irrigated by Federal water projects. Exports of cotton, wheat, rice and many other commodities have declined sharply, and there is less talk about America's feeding the world.

For the first time, growers are starting to wonder if the engineering and agricultural marvels of the last half-century have turned too much desert wasteland into lush farmland.

## Mail-Order Ammo Went Back on Sale Last Week

# Plinking Away at Federal Gun Control

By WAYNE KING

**I**T is the first of its kind in nearly two decades, a mail-order catalog for ammunition. "The Law Has Changed," proclaims the catalog, issued by a new discount outlet in Milwaukee called Worldwide Ammo Inc. "As of November 15, you may buy ammo directly... without retail record-keeping."

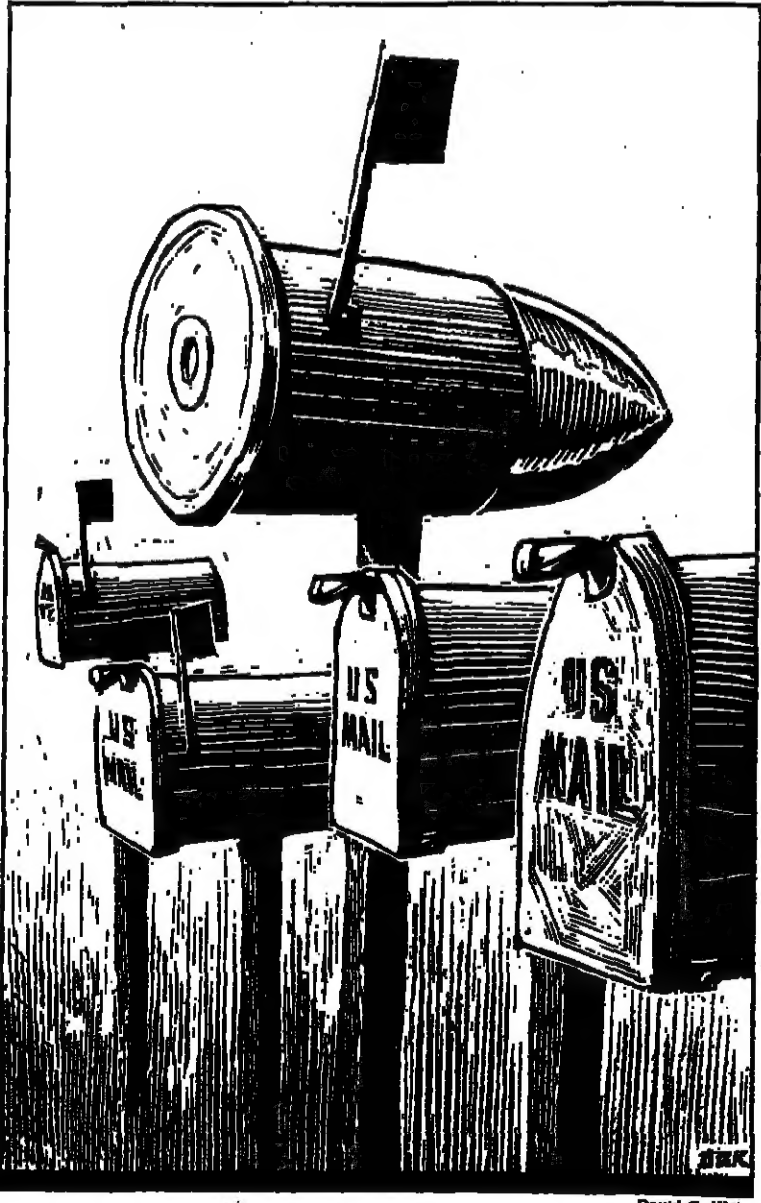
Until yesterday, ammunition sales by mail had been banned since 1968, and anyone buying ammunition had to show identification. Now, Worldwide Ammo customers need only call 1-800-642-BANG, and within 48 hours a commercial parcel service can be speeding low-priced bullets to their doors. The company president, Aaron Zelman, said he hopes for sales of \$20 million a year.

His catalog's exultant tone is shared by many of those who have lobbied for years for free access to guns and ammunition. The changes Congress approved last spring in the 1968 Gun Control Act were a "major victory," said a spokesman for the National Rifle Association. But gun-control activists won a few rear-guard actions and took some satisfaction in signs of division in the once-united gun lobby.

The pro-gun groups' key success involved the interstate sale and transportation of firearms. There will be no sale of guns by mail; the purchaser must still appear in person, and he is forbidden to buy a gun that is illegal in his home state. The difference is that an out-of-state buyer — a visiting hunter, for example — can now transport his new rifle or shotgun himself. Under the old law, the buyer had to have the dealer send it to another licensed dealer in his home state for the buyer to pick up.

The pro-gun groups wanted to ease handgun regulations in the same way, but that set off a bitter battle with police associations, long their allies. The handgun provision, passed by the Senate, was blocked in the House after dozens of police-officers and widows of officers joined gun-control advocates in asserting that easier access to handguns would mean more danger to the police.

In a late amendment that caught pro-gun groups off guard, Congress forbade making any more machine guns for public sale. Under the old law, a citizen with no criminal record could buy a machine gun after obtaining a \$200 tax stamp.



David G. Klein

The Government has licensed 127,215 machine guns, and about 40 percent of them are in private hands. Congress also banned the sale of kits — popular items at gun fairs — to convert legal semiautomatic weapons into machine guns.

Last summer the police and gun-control groups joined forces again to win a ban on the sale or manufacture of "cop-killer" bullets, armor-piercing slugs that rip easily through police flak jackets. The rifle association was neutral to the measure, which was hotly opposed by such militant groups as Gun Owners of America (to whom the Worldwide catalog offers a few hundred rounds free) and the Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms.

With that much accomplished, gun control groups considered the changes in the 1968 act relatively minor, although they said they feared future inroads by advocates of unfettered access to weapons.

The Gun Control Act of 1968 had its genesis in public revulsion at the shooting deaths of Martin Luther King and Robert F. Kennedy. Dr. King was shot with a Remington 30-06 pump rifle with a telescopic sight, traced by its serial number to a gunshop in Birmingham, Ala., where James Earl Ray had bought it under an assumed name. Robert Kennedy was shot by Sirhan Sirhan with a revolver he got from his brother, who bought it in California. It is probable that neither assassination would have been prevented by the gun-control law as passed, but any form of controls had previously been ruled out by the power of the gun lobby in Congress.

But it was the stark memory of the killing of John F. Kennedy, five years before, that caused Congress to include a ban on the sale of firearms and ammunition by mail. The Warren Commission found that the rifle used to kill President Kennedy, an Italian war surplus 6.5-millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano, was bought from a Chicago mail-order house, complete with a Japanese telescopic sight, for \$21.45, including postage and handling. In lots of 25, the World War II rifle sold for as little as \$3. A fictitious name, A. Hidel, an alias used by Lee Harvey Oswald, was used to purchase the rifle.

Just where the ammunition, a type last made in 1944, was obtained remains a mystery. It was not sold by the sporting goods store in Chicago that mailed the rifle, nor could any other source be found. Three spent shell casings were found at the Texas Book Depository and one unfired more of that type was ever found, in Lee Oswald's possession or anywhere else.

As of yesterday, Worldwide Ammo will provide a 20-round box of 6.5-millimeter Remington-Magnum Core-Lokt ammunition for \$15.65, as much as 20 percent less than other dealers charge. Law-enforcement agencies basically agreed with the pro-gun groups' contention that keeping records of ammunition sales was not helping the police trace criminals. But two gun dealers' associations are lobbying for a return to tighter restrictions — a move prompted, according to the newsletter of Gun Owners of America, by "nothing more than greed."



# Holding On to Technical Talent

Companies take a new look at an old idea: dual-ladder promotion plans.

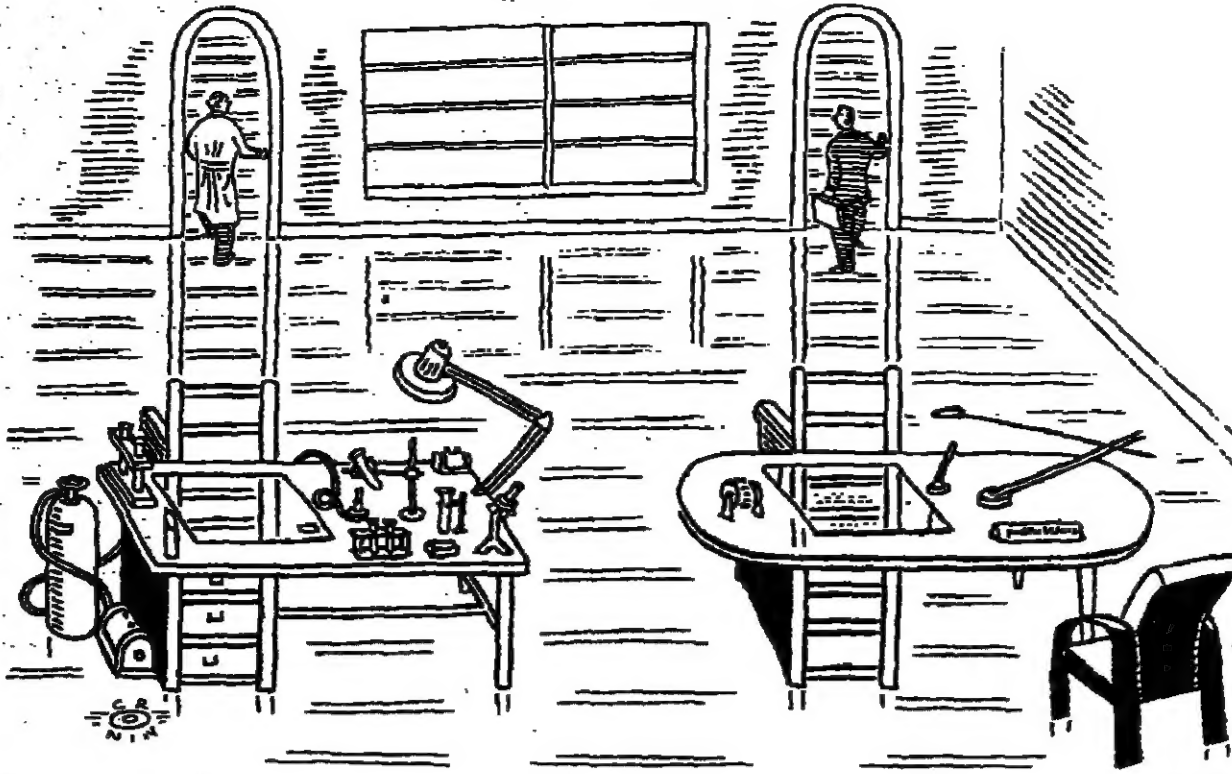
By CLAUDIA H. DEUTSCH

If the 3M Company had not for years offered its employees a dual career ladder, it might not be offering customers Post-it Notes, those ubiquitous little self-stick note pads that in six years have become a top-selling office-supply product.

Arthur Fry, who spearheaded the development of Post-its, would long ago have had to shift into management at 3M to keep his career moving along. And to hear him tell it, he would not have done so. "I'd have left the company and gone into business for myself as an inventor, or joined some small company where they give you a piece of the action," the 55-year-old Mr. Fry said recently.

Instead, Mr. Fry has stayed with 3M for 32 years. Today he is a corporate scientist, one of just 32 people with that august title. It is a position roughly equivalent in salary and prestige to a 3M divisional head. "I can spend my time staring at the wall or getting myself educated," he said. "I don't have to worry about budgets, yet I can make as much money as a vice president."

These days, a growing number of high-tech companies are taking a fresh look at dual career ladders — promotion systems that reward highly creative laboratory and field personnel with the same salaries, titles and perks as those usually reserved for managers. A renewed emphasis on product innovation, coupled with a growing disenchantment in business with thick layers of middle



said Robert W. Gundlach, a senior research fellow at Xerox who, in 34 years, has registered 135 American patents for the company. "I probably would have tried management for a while and left. Or maybe they would have kicked me out because I would have done such a poor job."

By the mid-1970's, nearly every high-tech company had an official version of a dual promotion ladder. But later in that decade, and well into this one, dual ladders languished. Corporate America increasingly favored growth through mergers rather than from internally developed products. Strategic planners, vice presidents of acquisitions and other managers without direct product responsibility attained star status and premium salaries.

Companies recruited huge numbers of freshly minted M.B.A.'s and put them on a fast track to such staff positions. Layer upon layer of management jobs were added at headquarters, without comparable growth in the field or the laboratory.

The gap between the concept of the dual ladder and its reality grew so enormous that a 1982 study by Columbia University's Graduate School of Business pronounced the typical technical ladder more of a parking ground for technicians who failed in management than a track for a company's best technological talent.

**XEROX**  
*'People move back and forth without penalties.'*

management, has revived interest in an idea that first surfaced more than three decades ago: Providing technical workers with a career path that does not force them to leave their laboratories for managerial posts.

"We are trying to avoid situations where people who excel technically feel compelled to seek management positions to advance," said M. Frank Squires, vice president of research operations and personnel at Xerox's Corporate Research Group.

**AMERICAN** companies have always wrestled with ways to keep the Peter Principle at bay — to prevent competent salesmen, for example, from rising to become incompetent sales managers. The obvious answer was to create a parallel promotion track whereby outstanding performers could get the same money, recognition and perks as managers — without taking on any managerial responsibilities.

The struggle was most intense — and the response most vigorous — in technology companies, which were trying to find better ways to keep good scientists from becoming bad research directors.

"Many scientific and technical people have to work alone and their product is what goes on in their head," said Harry Levinson, a psychologist in Belmont, Mass., and professor of psychology at the Harvard Medical School. "They are in greater need of recognition, approval and support, to enhance their self-image."

They also have the least amount of patience for the red-tape that managerial posts can involve. "Some 20 years ago they offered me a management job and I've thanked myself a thousand times since for saying no,"

said Robert W. Gundlach, a senior research fellow at Xerox who, in 34 years, has registered 135 American patents for the company. "I probably would have tried management for a while and left. Or maybe they would have kicked me out because I would have done such a poor job."

But now consultants, psychologists and human resource specialists all say that a variety of external forces have converged to focus new interest on dual ladders. For one thing, the pace of technological change has "reduced the half-life of a technical education to no more than five years," says Richard P. Case, I.B.M.'s director of technical personnel development. Thus, I.B.M. and most other high-technology companies are trying every inducement to get technical employees to continue their scientific education, rather than go after a business degree.

Moreover, corporations, pressed by intensifying competition at home and abroad, are eliminating whole layers of management positions, both as a way to cut payrolls and to bring decision-making closer to the plant floor. That has meant fewer opportunities to advance into management. "Retrenchment and thinning management layers have made dual ladders particularly popular, as companies seek ways to reward and motivate people at a time of limited promotion opportunities," said William H. Cash, a vice president at Cresap, McCormick & Paget, New York consultants.

The revival of dual ladders is not confined to high-tech industries. Banks, cosmetics companies, magazine publishers, companies in all sorts of industries are establishing the dual promotion systems. (See box). But it is in the high-tech companies that the renewed interest is most apparent. And this time, the emphasis is less on keeping management ranks free of bad managers and more on keeping laboratories humming.

"The dual ladder is a business issue for us, in that in a high-technology company you must have people who can grow within their technical fields," said Gerald Dinnen, corpo-

rate vice president of science and technology at Honeywell Inc.

Corporations are looking to the dual systems for help with recruitment, too. "If a company can point to a career path where scientists can get dollars and recognition without moving into management, it is a tremendous advantage in recruiting," said J. Gerald Simmons, president of executive recruiter Handy Associates and a former I.B.M. executive.

Texas Instruments clearly thinks so. Last year it added another rung to its Parallel Technical Ladder of Advancement. The new position is at the bottom of the ladder, and can be reached by people with only four years at the company. "Our previous technical ladder started at Job Grade 30, which usually meant you needed at least 10 years experience to start moving up," explained Michael Lockerd, vice president of strategic planning. "That was insufficient motivation for the really hot runners. Younger people are simply more velocity oriented these days."

**THE** particulars of corporate dual ladders vary, but generally, the ladders have about five rungs, starting at the lower end of middle management. A typical bottom-rung title on the technical ladder would be research technician or specialist; it corresponds with project manager on the managerial side.

A top-rung post, held by a company's most senior scientists, or Fellows, in most cases, would be roughly comparable to a vice presidency. Rarely do more than a tiny percentage of employees attain the rank of Fellow. At Honeywell, for example, of 15,000 engineers worldwide, only 116 have been named to the position.

Each company defines "parity" a bit differently, too. Some, like Xerox, try to give the same salaries, benefits and perks to both groups. Others just go for rough equivalency. "Big offices

to spend more time working on a new kind of snowmobile and a new backpack he had invented. To persuade him to stay, Xerox offered him a laboratory of his own, three technicians of his choice to work with him, and two days a week free to work on his own projects. Mr. Gundlach accepted, even though he insists that the Xerox pension plan is such that he could make more money if he retired. Parity can also be reflected in a

**Honeywell**  
*'You must have people who can grow within their fields.'*

company's official organization charts. Scientists working on specific projects usually report to the project director or product manager. But that person rarely is his or her permanent boss. "If you are a TI Fellow, you will administratively show up reporting to a high-level managerial counterpart, even though on a day-to-day basis you may be reporting to someone much different," said Mr. Lockerd. "We wanted to emphasize that these heavy-duty technical contributors have personal access to high-level managers."

**ALL** the companies are trying to keep from rewarding mediocrity on either ladder, while still insuring that scientists who make a wrong professional move can back-track without damaging their careers. "One of the nice things the dual ladder does is enable people to move back and forth without penalties," said Mr. Squires of Xerox.

When technical people fail at management assignments, they are usually put back on the technical rung they occupied before the switch. For the scientist, the good news is that he or she gets to keep the higher salary and return to more meaningful work; the bad news is that, no matter how it is couched, it is still a demotion — and a failure.

Nonetheless, many companies encourage technical employees to do management stints — with the proviso that they will return to the labs. The experience, they say, helps the creative and teaching processes that are part of technological tasks.

According to Mr. Case, it is not uncommon for I.B.M. employees to switch back and forth between the technological and managerial tracks several times. The switches are so common that Dale L. Critchlow, a Fellow at the company, insists that I.B.M. does not have a dual ladder at all, but rather "a wide ladder, with a left and right side."

Using both ladders to climb upward is invaluable, says Mr. Critchlow, who has handled several managerial jobs in his 30 years with I.B.M. "Going into management ranks gives you a sense of what it really takes to get things done," he said. "The stereotype of a scientist or engineer doing things by himself is false. I remember coming up with a concept for a next-generation memory chip. I spent a few months working alone, but then I was able to put a team together. It was the management skills I had acquired earlier that enabled me to do that well."

At Analog Devices Inc., a Massachusetts electronics company, instead of encouraging people to switch back and forth, the company is blurring the lines of demarcation between the ladders. "We want our Fellows to mentor younger scientists, and that is hard to do if they don't have anyone working for them. And we want them to be entrepreneurs, which means knowing how to work within an organizational setting," said Ray Stata, Analog's chief executive.

Now, scientists at Analog can take on managerial responsibilities without switching tracks. And managers can do more hands-on work without giving up administrative responsibilities. "The distinguishing thing should not be whether a person works alone or manages others," said Mr. Stata, "but whether his or her principal interest is becoming a better manager or becoming a state-of-the-art technologist."

# The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

## More Companies Feel Perelman's Bite

Ronald O. Perelman cut a wide swath through the business world. On one front, the chairman of Revlon offered \$4.1 billion for Gillette, a move analysts say would combine complementary product lines if it goes through. On another front, Transworld said it would liquidate rather than be taken over by a group led by Mr. Perelman, which had acquired 15 percent of the food services and hotel company. But a member of Mr. Perelman's group received a separate option to buy Transworld's Hilton International hotels unit, a crown jewel. Mr. Perelman has been a busy man lately: Last year he led a fierce and successful battle for control of Pantry Pride, he recently sold his 5 percent stake in CPC when that food company resisted his overtures, and he has agreed to buy the Max Factor, Almay and Halston cosmetics lines from Playtex.



Ronald O. Perelman

Ivan F. Boesky was charged by the S.E.C. with insider trading in collusion with Dennis B. Levine, a man charged in one of the biggest Wall Street trading fraud cases ever. Mr. Boesky, whose arbitrage habits had reaped him millions in profit and earned him the respect — or fear — of dozens of major companies, will pay a \$100 million penalty, the biggest civil penalty ever imposed. It includes \$30 million in profits that Mr. Boesky has agreed to return. And he has been barred from the securities business, although he can still make personal investments.

A typical transaction, the S.E.C. said, would involve Mr. Levine telling Mr. Boesky about a pending takeover before it became public knowledge. Mr. Boesky would buy a stake in the target company. Since the stock of takeover targets usually rises once the deal goes public, Mr. Boesky was able to make handsome profits.

Wickes is bouncing back with a vengeance from its Chapter 11 reorganization. In the space of three days, the company agreed to buy Collins & Aikman, which makes textiles, for \$1.2 billion, and Lear Siegler, the aerospace and automotive company, for \$1.7 billion. But many analysts criticized the move, noting that Wickes was forced into Chapter 11 by \$2 billion in debt.

Retail sales plunged 5 percent in October, the biggest fall ever, mainly because consumers stayed away from high priced new cars. The higher car prices contributed to a three-tenths of 1 percent increase in producer prices in October, although the rise was dampened by a fall in gasoline prices. It was the third consecutive increase. Industrial production was unchanged in October, because a big drop in car production offset other increases.

Honeywell plans to buy Sperry Aerospace from Burroughs, which is now known as Unisys, for \$1 billion. Honeywell is said to be interested in Sperry's Marine Systems group, too.

Stocks reacted to the uncertainty of mergers, falling 31.50 points on Thursday as investors began to pull out from some targets and raiders.

For the week, the Dow industrials lost 12.94 points, finishing at 1,873.59. Bond prices jumped at the end of the week.

The United States and Japan agreed to limit the amount of textiles Japan can ship to the United States. Japan also will cut shipments of machine tools by 50 percent. The moves are intended to head off protectionist legislation against Japan.

The trade gap between the United States and Japan was a record \$5 billion in October, fed by Japanese cars and business machines. That gap notwithstanding, the overall trade deficit is beginning to narrow.

Borg-Warner is under attack from two fronts. GAF has stock options for 9.6 percent of the company, and Irwin L. Jacobs has 7.4 percent. And both said they are considering bidding on the whole company, although analysts believe GAF might be happy with just Borg-Warner's specialty chemicals business. Borg has already said it would sell its financial services division, a move considered as a defense against Mr. Jacobs.

I.B.M. and Hitachi shook and made up over Hitachi's theft of I.B.M. technology. The agreement reportedly reduces the penalties that Hitachi has been paying I.B.M. since 1981.

Hutton will lay off an undisclosed number of workers in a cost-cutting move by the new chief executive, Robert P. Ritterer. Mr. Ritterer took over after a daylong meeting during which Hutton board members ended discussions on selling out to Shearson Lehman and said it might sell its life insurance operations.

OPEC's pricing committee is expected to agree to raise oil prices by as much as \$3 a barrel and to return to fixed prices. But how the members will do it remains in doubt.

Domestic oil producers bemoaned the low oil prices. Chevron chairman George M. Keller asked for a Government-supported minimum oil price in view of the slump. Some analysts believe if other big oil companies join his plea, the Government will have to take some action.

Merrill Perlman

## DUAL TRACKS FOR LOW-TECH EMPLOYEES, TOO

High-tech companies are not the only businesses with dual career ladders. William H. Cash, vice president of consultants Cresap, McCormick & Paget, looks through his client list and comes up with these:

• A bank that is setting up a dual promotional track that would enable its best portfolio managers and bond traders to make far more money than they do now without changing their day-to-day responsibilities. The hope is to keep them from succumbing to the lure of Wall Street or of bank management.

• A fast-food company that created the title of senior technical adviser, made it equivalent in prestige to vice president of operations, and conferred the title on its best trouble-shooters — so they would keep working one-on-one with franchisees rather than take a headquarters job.

• A direct sales company that grew tired of turning its best door-to-door salespeople into mediocre district managers, and recently installed a system to give salespeople more compensation, recognition and privileges. The hope is that this will keep the salespeople content to stay on the road for at least a few years more.

"The type of company doesn't matter," Mr. Cash

said. "It all comes down to 'what do you do to reward outstanding individual contributors without moving them into managerial slots?'"

Talks with other consultants and with corporate executives consistently turn up that theme. Even at some high-tech businesses, the push for dual promotion paths has moved beyond the technical ranks.

3M, for example, has installed a dual ladder of sorts for its sales force. The system allows outstanding salespeople to stay in the field as they move up through four different job levels, each with higher salaries and perks. "The higher-level folks aren't managers, but they are expected to do more than sell — to train people, help in market research, field-test new products, or handle larger territories," explained Joe Williams, manager of corporate marketing development.

Even the journalism community is catching on. In the mid-1970's, Business Week magazine created the position of Senior Writer and gave it salary and status parity with that of Senior Editors. The reason, veteran Business Weekers say, was that too many top reporters, eager for higher pay and recognition, clamored for promotion to editor — and wound up doing a dismal job.

## TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

*'Younger people are simply more velocity oriented these days.'*

make more sense for managers," said Julie H. Prager, who, as executive director of corporate technical planning and coordinating at 3M, administers many of the dual ladder promotions. For those on the technical ladder, the company offers a perk more meaningful than extra space: Permission to spend 15 percent of their time to work on anything they wish. "We want to signal the lab people that we are still looking for unplanned invention and unobvious developments," she said.

In special cases, Xerox takes that approach, too. Mr. Gundlach was planning to retire at age 59 last year

The New York Stock Exchange				
MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 14, 1986 (Consolidated)				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng	
Nia MP .....	18,943,700	18 1/2	...	
Gillett .....	17,544,000	67 3/4	+13 1/2	
Goodyr .....	12,757,900	47 1/4	- 1/4	
U Carb .....	10,042,900	23 1/4	+ 1/4	
Arch D .....	9,949,300	23 1/4	+ 2	
E Kodak .....	9,603,200	66 1/4	+ 4	
USX .....	9,164,100	23 1/4	- 1/2	
AT&T .....	7,902,300	25	- 1/4	
Phil Pet .....	7,358,500	11 1/4	+ 1/4	
Mobil .....	7,359,100	40 1/4	+ 1 1/4	
Lockhd .....	7,306,300	55 1/4	+10 1/4	
Holiday .....	7,260,500	73 1/4	+ 2 1/4	
Trwint .....	6,889,500	40 1/4	- 1/4	
Hutt EF .....	6,028,200	44 1/4	- 4	
Borgs Wa .....	5,863,500	42 1/4	+ 3 1/4	

Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust .....	276.0	269.4	272.3	-0.94
20 Transp .....	208.2	204.2	206.3	-1.90
40 Util .....	114.4	112.8	113.6	-0.69
40 Financial .....	27.5	26.5	26.8	-0.60
500 Stocks .....	247.8	241.9	244.5	-1.27

Dow Jones				
30 Indust .....	1909.3	1848.2	1873.5	+12.94
20 Transp .....	849.3	827.7	838.2	- 6.75
15 Util .....	212.1	208.0	210.1	+ 0.35
85 Comb .....	752.8	732.9	742.2	- 4.39

The American Stock Exchange				
MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED NOV. 14, 1986 (Consolidated)				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng	
Wickes .....	8,809,100	4 1/2	...	
LoTel .....	2,667,700	20 1/4	- 1/4	
Atari .....	1,434,000	13 1/4	+ 1 1/4	
ICH .....	1,385,300	23 1/4	- 2 1/4	
Data Pd .....	1,204,400	12 1/4	- 1/4	
TexAir .....	1,131,900	37 1/4	- 1/4	
HmeGrp .....	1,097,400	18 1/4	- 1 1/4	
Husky .....	993,600	7 1/4	+ 1/4	
EchoB .....	992,400	22 1/4	+ 1 1/4	
WangB .....	849,300	11 1/4	- 1/4	
MARKET DIARY				
	Last Week	Prev. Week		
Advances .....	857	1,210		
Declines .....	1,089	755		
Total Issues .....	2,214	2,214		
New Highs .....	160	236		
New Lows .....	48	43		
VOLUME				
(4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date		
Total Sales .....	737,008,100	31,007,483,300		
Same Per. 1985 .....	662,102,510	23,642,097,101		
WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES				
	High	Low	Last	Net Change
New York Stock Exchange				
Indust .....	164.0	160.5	162.1	-0.52
Transp .....	123.6	121.1	122.5	-0.89
Util .....	76.0	75.1	75.5	-0.42
Finance .....	144.9	141.0	141.8	-0.96
Composite .....	142.3	139.5	140.7	-0.78
MARKET DIARY				
	Last Week	Prev. Week		
Advances .....	325	372		
Declined .....	409	361		
Unchanged .....	189	189		
Total Issues .....	922	922		
New Highs .....	30	48		
New Lows .....	45	41		
VOLUME				
(4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date		
Total Sales .....	54,315,020	2,616,317,844		
Same Per. 1985 .....	45,069,845	1,762,402,215		



# The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935  
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961  
ORVILLE D. FREEDMAN, Publisher 1961-1983

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## What's Wrong in the White House?

At last, the President has at least brought the Iran mess out into the open. His public statement, though defensive and incomplete, belatedly launches a damage-control effort. But the larger signs remain unmistakable: The Reagan Administration's foreign policy is coming unglued.

Look back over the last three months. The deal with Iran, which still has the odor of a hasty swap of arms for hostages, follows closely on the ill-prepared negotiations with the Russians in Reykjavik. That followed the Hasenfus arms-supply affair in Nicaragua, which came only days after exposure of the Administration's disinformation policy of lying on Libya.

Mistakes, even a run of blunders, afflict every President from time to time. But what has been unfolding recently is a pattern of such questionable foreign affairs judgments and procedures as to raise fundamental doubts about competence in the White House.

Usually, in world politics, costs and benefits can be fairly disputed, and a President deserves the benefit of the doubt. Not so with the Iran escapade. It was perfectly sound to explore a strategic, post-Khomeini relationship with Iranians who favor a more pragmatic policy. But the White House officials running the enterprise knew little about Iranian politics and personalities and the Iran experts in the State Department evidently were not involved.

To think that the secret contacts and arms shipments could be kept secret was hardly a sign of competence to begin with. Careful policymakers would have calculated that, sooner or later, the secret would be exposed, and with it, the hypocrisy of Administration demands that other countries stop arms shipments to Iran. Careful policymakers also would have understood that, unless the probes were conducted with the greatest care, a sensible initiative could easily be overwhelmed by pressure to free the hostages.

The same kind of carelessness marked Mr. Reagan's handling of the Iceland summit. Sheer prudence, one of his best qualities, disappeared. When Mikhail Gorbachev surprised the American side with far-reaching proposals for nuclear arms

cuts, the sensible answer was obvious: Let's both of us think the matter over. Instead, Mr. Reagan tumbled into a bidding war that ended up with his imprudent acceptance of Mr. Gorbachev's professed plan to eliminate all nuclear weapons in 10 years. The President is now trying to walk back from his hasty position, but has lost stature as a serious negotiator.

The Administration's credibility was already an issue at home because of the Hasenfus case and seeming White House involvement in arms shipments to the anti-Sandinista contras. The law required the Administration to keep hands off military aid. The President's credibility was also wounded by disclosures that the Administration was not simply playing "mind games" with Colonel Qaddafi but engaging in a deliberate campaign of deceiving press and public.

Almost forgotten already is the trade that was not a trade of Nicholas Daniloff for a Soviet spy, which invited the thought that the President was so eager for some quick public-relations advantage that he unnecessarily compromised an important principle: Innocents don't get traded for spies.

Is there an underlying explanation for this lengthening string of misplays and mistakes? Was it the desire to make some big but risky scores for this month's election? Now that the campaign is over, will Mr. Reagan follow his more natural prudence? Are the national security adviser and staff too shallow, too rigid or too eager? Is it that Donald Regan, the White House chief of staff, has too little experience with foreign affairs? Or does the problem reside in Mr. Reagan's own ambition, in a desire for too many international spectacles to cap his Presidency?

A hallmark of Mr. Reagan's first term was his disciplined sense of priorities. Now, to laymen and leaders alike, he appears to be flailing. Priorities, and caution, need to be restored. Some adjustment in personnel may be needed. And stubborn partisanship needs to be kept on a tighter leash, especially now that the Democrats control all of Congress.

Unless he undertakes some such steps promptly, the President stands to lose opportunities for accomplishment. Even more worrisome, he leaves open the chance for more costly, lasting and global mistakes.

## Delusion of Democracy

Turnout in the 1986 election was low, so low as to create the danger illustrated by the drunk under the streetlight. A cop comes along and asks what he's doing down there on his hands and knees. "I-I-look for my wallet." The cop offers to help: "Where, exactly, did you lose it?" The drunk points to the street. "Then why are you looking here?" the cop asks. "Because the light's better."

In the information glut of modern society, that happens repeatedly. If the answer to a question isn't immediately apparent, people look under the streetlight, extrapolating from data on a related issue. That has happened again with the 1986 election returns. "The people have spoken," Americans say after an election. "America has voted." But which people? Which America? This election did not represent vox populi because only about a third of the populi voted. To assume that the 1986 voters were the general public, or even represented it, is to misread the message.

Nationally, this may have been the lowest peacetime turnout in 60 years. Curtis Gans of the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate finds that only about 37 percent of those eligible to vote did so. Still, don't 66 million voters say something about the views of 112 million non-voters? No, not necessarily. They don't even represent the views of the 53 percent who voted in 1984.

For instance, President Reagan enjoys substantial popularity among the youngest voters, pre-

cisely those who are least likely to vote. In 1984, 17 percent of those aged 18 to 24 voted. This year, only 7 percent did. The universe of voters this year differs even from a national survey sample just a week before. When asked by The New York Times/CBS News Poll to rate the President in late October, 67 percent gave their approval. Among actual voters, only 60 percent did so. Among self-described liberals his favorable rating went from 53 percent to 35.

Does that mean that the President's popularity plummeted in just one week? No. It means that his popularity, like other judgments, differs among different publics — and that we confuse those publics at our peril. Captivated by the universe we can measure, we often slip into thinking that it is the whole universe.

The people who voted are a bit more likely to be affluent, married and college educated. The people who did not vote are a bit more likely to be young, single — and uninterested in voting. Scolding and exhorting them is a natural response, but a sharper point of focus is the phrase "uninterested in voting."

The 1974 off-year election vibrated with Watergate; 1978 was a year of exploding inflation; 1982 brought the shock of recession. The 1986 campaign was played on an unusually bland stage. That fewer voters wanted to take part in the show surely tells more about the vox than the populi.

## The Editorial Notebook

### Tainted, Tinted Movies

Anyone who sees many movies on television is already accustomed to not getting the real thing. Films are chopped and shortened to accommodate commercials. Wide-screen films are cut to fit the tube. Now comes the colorization of black-and-white to enhance its commercial value. Movie artists are up in arms; movie lovers should be.

There's no stopping the intrusion of editing and commercials, and it may be impossible to prevent colorized classics, too. A tainted, tinted version of "The Maltese Falcon" was broadcast last week. Black-and-white movies aren't all classics. But this art form is a proud part of American history. Colorizing trashes it.

Colorizing is done by computers programmed to make white faces pink, gray trees green, black cigars brown. These hues bear little resemblance to a movie made in color, though; they are more like a black-and-white postcard that's been water-colored over. John Huston, the famous director, calls it "as great an impertinence as washing flesh tones on a da Vinci drawing."

Television tycoon Ted Turner plays the villainous Star of this piece,

### Would Gresham's Law Drive Black-and-White Out of Circulation?

though the Hal Roach Studios also colorize. They both maintain that today's market demands color. "All I'm trying to do is protect my investment," says Mr. Turner, who reportedly paid Hollywood more than a billion for thousands of titles. He owns the film and claims a legal right to do what he pleases.

Hollywood's artists, led by the Directors Guild, have petitioned the Library of Congress to refuse copyrights for colorized films, on grounds that the process involves no creative effort. Alas, the Motion Picture Association, representing producers, argues the contrary — that it is indeed a new creation.

Beyond dispute, black-and-white is a distinct art form. The lighting, the camera work a director selects in shooting black-and-white — even the colors — are different from those for color. Film makers, understandably,

want the films shown as they made them. If the public wants a color version, let someone else create one. Modern directors like Woody Allen can insist on contractual protection for black-and-white efforts. Earlier films have no sure protection.

Challengers hold that the choice belongs to the public, not the artist. Colorizing does no direct damage to a black-and-white print; it's on a tape of the film. If people prefer "The Maltese Falcon" tinted, who has a right to preclude it? Why not let those who prefer color rent one kind of movie and those who value art rent the black-and-white kind? Because if colorizing is popular, it will inevitably drive the original versions out of circulation. Gresham's Law can work for movies as well as money.

Earlier this month, the National Council on the Arts, a Federal advisory group of artists and arts professionals, accused the colorizers of misrepresenting the facts and misleading the public. Deplored won't do much to stem this incursion, though — unless the public recognizes how off-color is this color, and deplores it, too. RICHARD E. MOONEY

## Letters

### In Politics by TV, Money Does All the Talking

To the Editor:

"Why Voter Turnout Is Turning Off: Candidates Avoid the Public" by Ralph Nader (Op-Ed, Nov. 4) is a forceful and compelling criticism of the pernicious election-campaign tactics of Republicans and Democrats. President Reagan's 25,000-mile tour into 20 states, on behalf of Republican senators, was the prototype. The President, master of the Teleprompter, delivered at each stop a largely canned 30-minute speech. No questions were permitted by audience, local journalists or White House press corps. There was no opportunity to rebut whatever the President chose to assert.

Senators' representatives and other candidates try similarly to avoid questioning and discussion. Thirty-second television snippets of candidate imagery, assertions, catch phrases and condemnation of opponents are the order of the day. But these snippets cost huge sums, which only the wealthy or those willing to accept funds from special-interest political-action committees can pay. Candidates of modest means, no matter how well qualified, cannot afford to seek high public office.

These methods undercut and defeat the democratic process. They prevent the development of informed and possibly enlightened public opinion based on facts. They make possible the bamboozlement of the electorate. And by the overpowering need for vast campaign spending, the money power is rapidly transforming the United States into a plutocracy. JOHN A. WILSON  
Tenafly, N.J., Nov. 10, 1986

### Make Air Time Free

To the Editor:

Ralph Nader described the effect on the voter of 30-second television and radio ads but failed to discuss its effect on officeholder-candidates, namely, the amount of time they have to spend on fund raising at the expense of their legislative duties. It is time to meet this problem head on.

Congress should enact legislation to require free television and radio time for all candidates and empower the Federal Communications Commission to issue regulations on the period for which such time shall be made available for each level of office sought. Congress can set the principle, and the F.C.C. can then hold hearings before issuing the regulations.

We seem to forget that television and radio stations are licensed, and the air waves belong to the public. We can hope this requirement will make a dent in the high cost of elections and the threat it imposes on the democratic process through the hidden influence of money. MORRIS AMCHAN  
Arlington, Va., Nov. 4, 1986

### Unanswered Letters

To the Editor:

Ralph Nader deplores the overuse of television commercials by political candidates, lamenting the loss of personal contact between candidate and constituent. In my experience, this loss is a minor rift in that relationship.

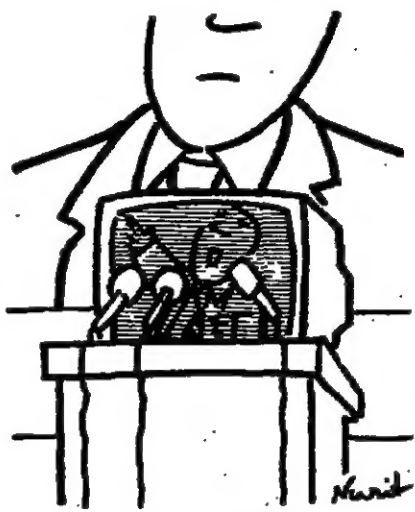
After all, kissing babies and shaking hands is no more a bona fide expression of concern than television exposure. Either way, the candidate simply expresses his desire to get elected.

The great loss can be seen after election in the loss of response to constituents' letters; the lack of concern for the problems of individuals; the indifference to the single voter.

In the early 1950's I had a lively exchange of letters with Senator Herbert H. Lehman concerning his vote for appropriations for the subcommittee headed by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. His letters were substantial, sincere and signed personally by him. I was then an ardent member of the New York Civil Liberties Union and corresponded with its leaders, including such notables as Norman Thomas. All of them responded, whether in agreement or in rebuttal.

In answer to those who glibly excuse public figures on the ground of "too busy," let me cite also from Ernest Cuneo's wonderful biography of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia: "He did not neglect the particular needs of his constituents. Every letter was patiently answered."

The officeholder who throws citizens' letters into the round file or passes the buck to some agency forgets that each letter undoubtedly represents at least 100 nonwriting citizens who feel the same way. Politicians now tend to respond only to organizations representing large numbers of voters. The individual is ignored, if not dismissed as a crank. Legislators must return to an older standard of response to grassroots appeals. ELLIOT LEVINE  
New York, Nov. 5, 1986



### The Voter Anatomized

To the Editor:

Your portrait of the electorate in the vote for the House of Representatives (Nov. 6) presented some intriguing statistics, especially since they seem (at first glance) confusing in the light of conventional wisdom.

To be sure, a four-year trend does not a precedent-setting change make, but it is fascinating to see, for example, that paradoxically, the only group, by education, increasing its percentage of votes for Republicans from 1984 were the least educated. From 1982 to 1984, by income, only those in the lower brackets increased their vote for the G.O.P., while the highest in-

### Energy Alternatives Still Cure Oil Dependency

To the Editor:

By now, probably almost everyone in America agrees with the basic position of "A Sheik Departs; the Noose Remains" (editorial, Oct. 31), which reminds Americans of the dangers of excessive dependence on oil imports. And everyone also recognizes the role conservation has played. But this is only part of the story.

Demand for energy has still increased since the last big oil price rise in 1979 (although slower than in the previous decade). This meant new energy sources were needed to meet this demand and to replace Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries oil. Thus, even though conservation has slowed the growth in new markets for energy suppliers, there has been a

need for new supplies as well. OPEC's problem, one it hopes to solve, is that it has lost 14 million barrels a day in markets in the West since 1979. Our analysis shows that fully half of OPEC's lost markets resulted from new supplies of electrical energy — mostly coal and nuclear power. Recently U.S. oil imports have turned up once again; they are now over 6 million barrels a day, from a low of 4 million barrels a day.

"The noose remains," as you warn. We must do more than conserve; we must continue to promote domestic sources of supply, including coal and nuclear power, to keep the noose from our necks. FRANK H. LENNOX  
Research Director, Science Concepts  
Washington, Oct. 31, 1986

### I.R.A. Change Needed

To the Editor:

Now that there is no longer mandatory retirement for people over 70, there should be no mandatory age for a working person to stop contributing to an individual retirement account.

By current law, at age 70 we can no longer contribute to an I.R.A., deduct up to \$2,000 from income and defer interest, as other workers do, and must start to withdraw our savings and pay taxes on that money, as well as on our salary. That adds insult to injury.

If you are a working person, the law doesn't specify how young you can be — why then how old you can't be? The I.R.A. law should be changed before the new tax laws go into effect! GERTRUDE LITTON  
New York, Nov. 3, 1986

### In Print, on the Air, Sexual Practice Is Like a Fast-Food Menu

To the Editor:

I woke with a sad, sickened feeling, remembering the article with its tips on how to protect oneself from disease during sexual encounters ("Women and AIDS: Discussing Precautions," Style page, Nov. 3).

You see, I have two small children who still wonder how Santa gets down the chimney. They are too young to read, though at breakfast they like to pretend they're reading the newspaper. I dread the time, two or three years hence, when they will read, if not understand, the printed words. For their innocence will be violated.

The whole adult world, not just its sexual aspect, is a mystery to children. They learn from what they are exposed to. I had hoped to present the adult world to them gently, passing on to them values I hold important. But in the day of the differentially objective media, the whole gamut of sexual practice is presented like a fast-food menu, in newspapers, on television, in schools.

In what is ostensibly an effort to teach children how to protect themselves from acquired immune deficiency syndrome and to prevent unwanted pregnancy, adolescents in the New York City school system may be

taught that any sexual practice is normal and acceptable as long as the proper precautions are taken. A glance at such an article might explain in detail which precautions to take during which act.

Shall I acquiesce? Shall I offer my daughter, when she comes of age, cool advice on how to protect herself? ("Remember, sweetheart, always keep a good supply of dental dams and condoms in your night table in case you're having sex with someone you don't know.")

No, this is not the way to protect our children. Assaulting them with all the knowledge of a jaded adult and giving license to experiment will not keep them safe. I had hoped my children would approach adulthood believing sexual consummation to be an expression of love and trust between adults, a powerful and ecstatic union to be approached with seriousness of heart and mind and body. I had hoped to

keep them safe by instilling in them a respect for the integrity of their own bodies and emotions, a respect that would make self-restraint not easy, but worthwhile in their own eyes.

But such articles and such educational programs make this impossible. And in the end, what gain is there in the assumption that sexual adventures are normal, acceptable behavior? Does the high school crowd have clearer skin, or is it better able to concentrate now that it can freely vent its sexual energies? Do young working women feel more in control now that it's acceptable to have lovers that come and go? Is my generation to be the last with bittersweet memories of nearing the threshold of knowledge, of reachings in the dark, of the feel of skin on skin, no consummation, yet a beating of the heart and a flush from the feeling of having transgressed?

MARGARET LIU MCCONNELL  
New York, Nov. 4, 1986

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IN THE NATION | Tom Wicker

# A Good Man Going

One recent afternoon, not long after most members of the 99th Congress had departed to campaign or to rest, Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Republican of Maryland, was in his office pondering such details as sans-serif type and bold-face caps for a redesigned Congressional Record.

Changes in that venerable publication could cause an uproar on tradition-conscious Capitol Hill. But Mac Mathias, as chairman of the Senate's housekeeping Rules Committee, could pick and choose without concern. After 26 years in Congress, eight in the House and the last 18 in the Senate, he had decided to go home — in his case, just to the Washington suburbs.

Any senator's departure might ordinarily be less earthshaking than a revamped Congressional Record; but the Mathias retirement opened his seat to the Democrats in a year when the Republicans needed to hold every one, they could. Barbara Mikulski, a Baltimore Democrat, won it by a smashing 61 percent — which only emphasizes how remarkable it was that Mac Mathias could win three Senate terms in one of the most Democratic states in the nation.

He did it not only by being reasonably liberal — Ronald Reagan, before he began to need Senate votes, accused him of not being a true Republican — but because he was fair, flexible, concerned, able to rise above partisanship but not above responsibility. His reward from his party was to be elected out of the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee when seniority should have brought it to him in 1981. Instead, conservatives persuaded ancient Strom Thurmond of South Carolina to jump from the Armed Services Committee to block him.

But Mac Mathias is not a bitter

man. He chooses to remember happier events — improving, for instance, the pension of a Confederate veteran's widow who for years had never received the cost-of-living increases she was due — and larger satisfactions, like the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park that runs through Maryland. In the House in 1961, Mac Mathias introduced the legislation establishing the park; then he saw action completed in the Senate in 1969.

"When I put that bill in," he recalled, "old Clarence Brown [an Ohio Congressman] said 'Whoever heard

William McCullough of Ohio and Mac Mathias.

"Ours wasn't as extensive as the final bill," Mr. Mathias conceded, "but it was the clear forerunner and had a lot to do with Republican support in the House."

After 18 years, he still admires the Senate as an institution in which only "collective strength" — often bipartisan — makes positive action possible; but one, too, in which only one member, if he or she "has the desire to do it, can really slow down a freight train" — for example, proposals that may threaten civil liberties or constitutional rights but have the backing of a majority motivated by momentary passions.

But he sees the Senate functioning poorly in recent years, owing to complex new problems (energy, the environment, foreign trade), the substitution of "a single omnibus bill no one understands" for the traditional authorization-appropriations procedure, a "less felicitous atmosphere" among more ideological senators, and contentious issues, such as acid rain and abortion.

Which senators, among all those he served with, had he most respected? Without hesitation, he named "Fulbright, Javits, John Sherman Cooper, Cliff Case, Phil Hart, Mike Mansfield, George Aiken."

Why? "Individual responsibility. Each one of those people would take an issue on his own responsibility. They wouldn't have to have the cover of some ideology. They'd simply come to the conclusion that this was the right thing for the country."

Such "individual responsibility," in his own career, surely is another reason Democratic Maryland kept Republican Mac Mathias in the Senate as long as he'd stay.

## Mac Mathias rose above partisanship but not responsibility

of a national park 20 miles wide? I told him 'Yes, but it's 180 miles long.' Now I like to drive along the canal and see the people out there enjoying themselves."

It's not well enough remembered that when President Kennedy — who was elected the year Mac Mathias went to the House — failed to submit a promised civil rights bill during his first Congress, three Republicans introduced one in January 1963, before Mr. Kennedy sent up what became the Civil Rights Act of 1964. They were John Lindsay of New York, Wil-

WASHINGTON | James Reston

# The Issue: Reagan's Judgment

It's easy to understand the uproar in Washington over President Reagan's swapping spree in Iran, but it's hard to understand why anybody here is surprised. He has been playing these covert games for almost six years; the only difference now is that he's getting caught.

The Democrats profess to see all sorts of dark motives behind this latest effort to deal with the tangles in Tehran. The President, they charge, is evading the Congress, corrupting the National Security Council, and encouraging terrorism by trading guns for hostages.

Of course he is, but the problem is more serious than that. For what he calls his latest "Strategic Diplomatic Initiative" — as if one S.D.I. wasn't bad enough — dramatizes the greatest weakness in his misconduct of foreign policy, namely that he simply will not think through in advance the consequences of his words and actions.

There's nothing wrong with trying to get in touch with "moderate elements" in Iran, assuming that such exist, but to ship arms to Tehran in order to show our "good faith" to a nation that has mocked and humiliated the United States is almost obscene. And to insist that this had nothing to do with the hostages or the Iran-Iraq war is an insult to normal intelligence.

The issue is not the President's motives but his judgment. Obviously, Iraq is not consoled by the President's statement that the arms were merely "defensive," since defensive weapons are precisely what Iran needs to deal with the Iraqi air raids.

Also, one official explanation here is that the Ayatollah Khomeini is old and therefore it's reasonable to trade with politicians who may soon replace him. But Mr. Reagan, who isn't

young, presumably wouldn't like it if Iraq or any other government sent secret agents into the United States to negotiate with his potential successors.

The Iranian fiasco has created a stir here because it follows several other examples of Presidential misjudgment. Perhaps the most serious was Mr. Reagan's offer at the Reykjavik summit with Mikhail Gorbachev to eliminate all nuclear missiles, meaning all nuclear ballistic missiles, without realizing the vast difference between the two. That one sent a hiccup through the Senate and a shudder through the alliance.

## The Iranian operation had consequences he should have foreseen

Earlier, an American plane manned by former C.I.A. employees and carrying weapons to the contras was shot down over Nicaragua with the official explanation that the U.S. Government had no part in this defiance of Congressional legislation. Just a bunch of American patriots helping the Nicaraguan "freedom fighters," the President explained.

As usual, the cover-ups were more damaging than the covert deals, as in the denials that the C.I.A. had mined the harbors of Nicaragua. When in trouble, the Administration swaps an American reporter for a Soviet spy

and says it isn't a swap but a humanitarian arrangement. Or it approves a "disinformation" memorandum written by the head of the National Security Council and says this was not intended to mislead the American press but merely to worry the terrorists in Libya.

Usually, the President has gotten away with these "terminological inexactitudes" by proclaiming worthy objectives and glowing visions of balanced budgets and nuclear shields in a terror-free world, or by letting his aides assume the blame for his bloopers, but this time on Iran, he had to take personal responsibility for the arms shipments and the consequences he didn't foresee.

In this case, he used members of the National Security Council and former N.S.C. officials to carry out the operations, with fake passports, against the advice of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense.

It is his view, against the legislation and tradition of the past, that the N.S.C. staff can operate as his secret agents in the shipment of arms, and he can then protect them from Congressional questioning by invoking "executive privilege."

Too many things have gone wrong in recent months, however, for this to continue. The Democrats now control the committees of both the House and the Senate and have the power of investigation, which they intend to use and will probably abuse in the runup to the 1988 Presidential elections.

There is a growing feeling here that the President has been trying to do too much in too big a hurry, that in the past elections and on foreign policy questions he has redoubled his efforts while losing his aim, that he has succeeded by publicity and is now losing by it, and perhaps most important, he is running out of time and running out of luck.

# The Opening to Iran: Part Burden, Part Responsibility

By Fouad Ajami

A President Reagan now describes his overtone toward Iran, it is an optimistic bet on Iran's moderation. There may be something to this. Modest results may yet vindicate his try; he has indicated to the Iranians that America was willing to let bygones be bygones, and conceivably he has positioned America to be an honest broker in the conflict between Iran and its regional rivals. But President Reagan may well lose the bet. The course of Iran's revolution is beyond America's power.

President Reagan's statement that "the Iranian revolution is a fact of history" has clearly transformed the terms of the debate about the Administration's dealings with Iran. With this statement, we are beyond the charges about trading hostages in Lebanon for weapons to Iran. All along, Mr. Reagan now says, it was a larger prize that he was after: reconciliation with Iran.

For the Reagan Administration, this novel claim — made under duress, in the shadow of controversy — will not be easy to walk away from. In the phase ahead, the opening to Iran will be part burden for Mr. Reagan and part opportunity.

The burden is easy to see. The President will have to show some evidence of Iran's moderation; he will have to demonstrate that his overtone to what some Reagan officials describe as the moderate faction in Iran is worth a break with the American policy of the last several years.

The risk is that Iran will make his hopes look silly and naïve. From a forbidding distance, the Administration purports to understand Iran's factions. A place beyond America's scrutiny is suddenly talked about with some familiarity. The Reagan officials have fixed the radical label onto the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's designated successor, Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri. The moderate label has been assigned to the Speaker of Parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani. But all of this is guesswork.

In a revolutionary situation of the kind that obtains in Iran, the presumed moderates, if indeed there are any, may scurry for cover and change their tune; or the ground underneath them may crack as the true believers turn against them with a vengeance. So long as the authority of Ayatollah Khomeini is not on the side of a coming to terms with the world, it is wishful thinking to place great faith in a moderate camp. We have been here before, with Iran's first post-revolutionary president, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, and men of his outlook. The revolution devoured them. There is no assurance today that men of moderate politics may fare any better than that first liberal group of the revolution's adherents.

But if the "mellowing" of the Iranian revolution is still just a claim or a matter of speculation, there is some evidence that the reach of Iran and its power to disrupt the region around it have passed their peak.

As matters hold in the Persian Gulf, there is a standoff between the theocratic revolution of Ayatollah Khomeini and the status quo in the neighboring states. For the last several years, Iran's revolution has offered others in the Moslem world a

reign of virtue, a break with routine, a Utopia. But Iran's neighbors have on the whole turned away from Iran's Utopia. The messiah of the Iranian revolution has failed to incite men in the Arab world to take up his cause. The familiar order of things in the states in the Persian Gulf — the attachment to property, the familiar men at the helm of political power — withstood the revolutionary upheav-

al. Men preferred the world they knew and its compromises and security to the promise of revolution.

Thus, timing may be on the side of Mr. Reagan's overtone, but it was not really American power that hemmed in Iran's revolution. The social and economic forces that brought about the Iranian revolution were Iran's alone. These forces had no equivalent in the less developed Gulf states. And

the symbols of Shiite Islam, which gave Iran's disoriented masses the daring and the ethos of rebellion, were the symbols of a minority sect within the larger world of Islam.

Only at some distance from Iran, in Lebanon, did the Shiites rally to Iran's cause. The Shiites of Lebanon provided Iran with a fairly convenient setting in which America and France could be harassed, in which

the example of the revolution could be displayed at minimal cost. But even in that hopeless country of warring sects, the Shiite rebellion sprang out of Lebanon's own situation — out of a deep sense of disinheritance and a decade of Israeli-Palestinian war.

In Lebanon and throughout the region, the issues raised by Iran's revolution were issues of the social contract in the Arab world. And these are

issues that America could approach with equanimity and with no great partisanship. There is no case whatsoever that America should make the internal arrangements of Middle Eastern societies its concern.

If the war between Iran and Iraq tests the fabric of the Iraqi state, so be it. Since its emergence as a modern state, Iraq has been ruled by a minority sect — Sunni Arabs, who constitute only 20 percent of the population — to the exclusion of the Shiites and the Kurds. The panic of Iraq's rulers is thus understandable. It is their rule that Ayatollah Khomeini summons the faithful to overthrow.

But the panic of Iraq cannot be that of America. Nor should the United States worry that a "domino theory" applies to the states of the Gulf. Even if the Iraqi state were to be defeated — something that no minor supply of spare parts to the Iranians could bring about — it is simply not true that a terrible future is in store for Iran's other neighbors.

In Saudi Arabia and in the smaller states of the Gulf, the political order corresponds to the political culture and sensibility. Unlike the Shah, the rulers there have refrained from playing with fire; the faithful were not offended as they were in Iran, and the pretensions were kept to a minimum. For all the talk of an imminent upheaval that would sweep away the conservative order of pro-American states in the Gulf, that order has remained intact. What problems it faces in the years ahead have less to do with external subversion than with familiar internal problems of political order and economic viability.

With or without the issues raised by the Iranian revolution, the Middle East has begun to come to terms with its economic limits. This is a region falling behind the rest of the world in economic skills and productive capacity. Americans have been fixated on the political drama of the place. But beyond the political headlines lie the grim facts of a severe economic contraction. A decade of oil wealth has come to an end. There are enormous problems of adjustment as men come down to earth after a period of abundance, as guest workers in the Gulf return to societies that can in no way provide for them, as men awaken to the fact that they have bulldozed a traditional world and its rhythms and its ways without erecting a new one in its place. Americans have been hearing the region wall for itself. Very little if any of this has to do with the sermons and the sedition of Iran's mullahs.

The Reagan overtone toward Iran has not altered what for America remains a difficult Middle Eastern landscape. It is not within America's power to exorcise the troubles of this tormented region or to make the place work or produce. The fragments of America that will survive in the Moslem world — the economic interests, the cultural institutions and ties, the political bonds — will do so to the extent that the people in the region share them.

By offering the Iranians an olive branch and speaking of the legitimacy of their revolution, President Reagan has in effect declared American neutrality in the great ideological schism in the Moslem world between the Iranian revolution and its enemies. If the war in the Gulf has almost run its course, it is because men there have tired of hacking away at one another. America might then play the part of mediator that the local players themselves want it to play. The best America could hope for is that it is returning to the scene at an opportune moment. But the play and its passions belong to others.



# Accountability for Sale, Cheap

By Willard Gaylin

In today's intellectual marketplace, the concepts of accountability and responsibility are shabby and out of fashion. Discounted goods, they are for sale cheap.

This situation may have started in the offices of psychoanalysts, where culpability cannot exist; where acts are not condemned, only explained; where guilt is an emotion and innocence only an age. Psychoanalysis is, after all, a medical enterprise, not a moral one.

Moral argument resides elsewhere in the community. In the areas of religion and justice, one would suppose. But one would suppose wrongly. Early on Aug. 26, in Central Park, Robert E. Chambers Jr., who is 20 years old, strangled to death Jennifer Dawn Levin, aged 18. We do not yet know all the details in the case. Mr. Chambers may have been protecting himself against rape, as he first claimed. It may have been an accident of a mutual desire to indulge in "rough sex," as he later claimed. For now, I'm not concerned with a matter that a court of law has not yet

tested. I am more interested in another, more banal use of responsibility.

At the ball hearing for Mr. Chambers, a letter from a Roman Catholic archbishop testifying to the character of the accused was presented.

It is not clear just how this archbishop defined good character, nor on what evidence he based his determination.

Was the archbishop prepared to take full responsibility for his own action? Or, instead, was this descendant of the Apostles abandoning the moral world of religion and joining the descendants of Sigmund Freud in the non-moral and nonculpable practice of social medicine?

In any case, the archbishop's letter was instrumental in freeing a man who may turn out to be a safe risk like Richard Herrin or an unsafe one like Jack Henry Abbott.

Society experienced a similar abandonment of the concept of responsibility in the Herrin case.

In 1977, when Richard Herrin was told by his Yale friend Bonnie Garland that she did not want to continue "going steady" with him, he took a hammer and beat her until — to use his own words — "her head burst open like a ripe watermelon."

Mr. Herrin then turned himself in to a Roman Catholic priest. After 20 minutes of conversation with Mr. Herrin, the priest embraced the half-nude body of this stranger — still covered with Bonnie Garland's blood and brain matter — and told him he must immediately begin the process of self-forgiveness. Mr. Herrin followed that advice.

Within three months, Mr. Herrin was out on bail, living with the Christian Brothers, working at a religious book store, dating and enrolled in college under an assumed name. (He later went — to prison.) Everywhere the message to him was forgiveness. This hasty move from transgression to absolution significantly omitted mention of contrition or penance. Responsibility was given short shrift.

During this period, Richard Herrin was indeed a model citizen. It was not so with another criminal who was a convicted murderer, Jack Henry Abbott.

On April 15, 1980, Norman Mailer, in writing to the Utah authorities urging parole, stated, "I am aware of the responsibility of what I propose." The parole was granted. Within days of his parole, Mr. Abbott was charged with killing a young actor, Richard Adan.

Mr. Mailer's command of words is unsurpassed among living writers. We thus expect him to treat words and his word with respect. After the killing, Mr. Mailer acknowledged "feeling" responsible. But responsibility is not just a feeling.

Responsible means "accountable," "answerable," "liable." It suggests "duty," "obligation" or "burden." At least, in my dictionary it means that.

Did Mr. Mailer hold himself "accountable" to the state for the killing? Was he "answerable" for the homicide? Was this patron prepared to serve the protégé's time? How did he view his obligations to the victim's mourners? Did he feel "liable" for the loss of that young man? What duties did he owe those bereaved? Would he support them financially and emotionally in partial compensation for their loss? How had Mr. Mailer used the word "responsibility"? It is still not clear.

We are seeing the results of what Philip Rieff, a sociologist, has called "The Triumph of the Therapeutic." If art and religion abandon the principles of guilt, to whom can society turn to salvage the concept of the social good, the concept of a sense of justice that at times must transcend even compassion? How are we to retrieve the concepts of accountability and responsibility essential to a moral world?

We are free to change our definitions of good and bad. But a decent society can never abandon those distinctions.

## A look at three murder cases

Fouad Ajami is professor of Middle East studies at the Johns Hopkins University's School for Advanced International Studies.







FOR THE FIRST time in more than 30 years we have been blessed with a November of very heavy, long-lasting rains. The ground has been thoroughly saturated. Natural and artificial spots where water collects or is stored have been refilled. All growing things have been revived, and farmers and gardeners will feel a savings from not having to water for a while.

Rain water is always better than what comes from the tap, because it contains no chlorine and because it does carry with it traces of nitrogen, dust, pollen and micro-organisms - what might be called "natural fertilizer."

The sandy ground of the plains is workable again after the heavy rains, and amateur gardeners there may set out annuals like snapdragon, pansies, godetia, clarkia, calendula, lobelia, alyssum, stocks, daisies, eschscholtzia or whatever else your nurseryman may offer.

In the vegetable bed set out lettuce or cauliflower and other members of the cabbage family. When the ground becomes workable, sow peas, broad beans, winter spinach, radishes and green onion bulbs. Have a look at your herb corner. This is the time to reseed containers or beds with parsley, dill, garden cress and mustard.

In the hilly regions it's advisable to wait until two weeks have passed of no rain before preparing beds for planting. Even if your garden was manured, dug and ready for planting before the heavy rains, you will have to cultivate (without manuring) again. Do this only when no clumps of soil cling to your tools. Nothing is worse than planting in muddy ground.

First-aid is the only thing you can get done now - cutting and removing damaged plant parts, cleaning drain pipes and staking high-growing flowers and shrubs. Once you have attended to these chores, you can turn your attention indoors.

House plants. Times have certainly changed. Twenty-five years ago there were few indoor gardens in Israel, and as for the plants available, the choice was limited. Now the selection is enormous, and every season brings newly created species. Some plants are evergreen like the philodendron, ficus, ferns, schefflera, sansevieria, arancaria, dieffenbachia, dracaena, euonymus, fittonia, hedera, monstera and tradescantia, etc.

The second group of house plants are bought for their flowers or decorative foliage. The most common ones are anthurium, calceolara, begonia, beloperone, caladium, cissia, croton, coleus, columnea, cordyline, cyclamen, poinsettia (euphorbia), fuchsia, wax flower (Hoya carnosa), hydrangea, impatiens (busy Lizzie), kalanchoe, Phyllocactus (schlumbergeria or Christmas cactus), azalea (rhododendron), African violet, and the camellia.

Also in the group of plants valued for their colour are the exotic bromeliads and orchids. Flowering cacti and all kinds of bulb flowers are also found today inside people's homes.

Containers have changed a great

# Desired blessing of rain

GARDENER'S CORNER  
Walter Frankl

deal; the traditional clay pot is still with us but has been joined by a host of other materials in varied forms. As for the planting medium, 20 years ago everybody used ordinary soil from fields, sometimes with added sand and compost. Today every nurseryman and even many amateur gardeners mix their own growing medium, using soil, sand, compost, peat, vermiculite, perlite and tuff hagnol.

There is no exact prescription about what and how much to use. Everybody has his own optimal combination, based on personal experience.

Plant food is also available as powder, grains, pebbles or liquid. Chemical foods include "20-20-20," osmocote, superphosphate and nutrient; among the organic fertilizers are bone-meal, fish emulsion, guano, Peru, hortical seaweed extract, earthworm manure (tolari), and cut-gum, compressed pebbles of chicken and cow manure.

Grandma's watering can is irreplaceable in indoor gardening, but today it is made from light plastic and is much more comfortable to use than the heavy metal can.

MOST HOUSE plants live like prisoners, bound by the restricted space of the containers they stand in, while in their natural habitat, their roots are free to stretch in, and the plants could grow 50 metres high or more.

Without being able to duplicate the conditions of nature, one can still keep house plants satisfied by providing a good soil mix, proper drainage, correct watering and suitable light. If you work at it, you can expect a high degree of success.

Few plants will last if kept standing in water, but much moisture can be added to the air if plant saucers are filled with gravel or coarse tuff hagnol and then with water. The plant pot (or other container) rests on the pebbles so that its bottom is above the water level. The rapidity with which the water evaporates shows how much it is needed.

Most plants suffer from cigarette smoke. Fresh air is necessary for plants, and if a nearby window can be partly opened daily - but not during cold spells - plants will be healthier. Dust and dirt that collects on the leaves should be washed off

regularly. All dead leaves and flowers should be promptly removed. As winter approaches, reduce watering. Flowering house plants and those with multicoloured foliage may be watered very sparingly during winter, and the common indoor evergreen plants should be refreshed with regular sprays of tap water at room temperature and watered

slightly not more than every 2-3 weeks until February, when watering should be gradually increased. All house plants, especially cacti, like to be kept drier in winter, because excess water may chill their roots.

Don't fertilize or repot house plants before spring and keep them away from heaters and air-conditioning vents. If you find small, white sticky things on your plants, the size of match-heads, then they have mealy bugs. This pest is nearly incurable indoors and it's best to transfer affected plants to a protected spot in the garden, where natural predators will do the extermination job for you. Other pests like aphids, spider, etc. may appear more frequently in indoor gardens than outdoors so check and spray house plants frequently.

Throughout Israel you'll find more or less the same selection of plants, mostly ranging in cost from NIS 3-10. Plants in bigger containers are of course more expensive.

Azalea indica (same name in English and Hebrew) is a most decorative plant, flowering in white, red or pink with a long blooming period. Its name derives from the Greek "azaleos" (dry, parched). The wild Azalea pontica is found in dry habitats. Azaleas belong to the genus rhododendron (rhodon = rose and dendron = tree). They come originally from the Far East and reached England in 1808. Later, they were cultivated in Europe and today there are about 2,000 different azalea species.

Near a cool, sunny, window this plant will bloom for many weeks. The coolness is more important than the sun, although azaleas must have sufficient light. After flowering, the plant should be kept moist. Azalea reacts badly when watered with rain water you collect or put a 3 cm. thick layer of peatmoss (sphagnum) over the pot surface. All dead flowers should be picked off. Buds for the next year are set immediately after flowering. Leaves should be sprayed regularly.

Polypodium aureum (hare's foot fern, shahar regel hashafan) is a fern with funny-shaped creeping stems from which it takes its name; "Poly" (many) "pous" (foot).

This fern is easy to grow in small pots or hanging baskets in a soil mixture of sand and peat. Always keep slightly moist. Propagation by spores or rhizome division in spring. Polypodium is also called davalia after Swiss botanist Edmund Davall, who discovered the plant in Mexico. The wandering rhizome is fascinating. It resembles a miniature rabbit's foot in form, "hair" and colour.

The subject of house plants will be continued in my next column.

# Troubling times

RANDOMALIA  
Miriam Arad

HANNA: Modern technology is really something. Just take our kitchen clock - isn't it a marvel, the way it's been running for years on the same old battery?

SHLOMO: What d'you mean "years"? We didn't get it that long ago.

HANNA: We did. We must have it at least three years.

SHLOMO: Nooo! A year, year-and-a-half, no more.

HANNA: (triumphantly) It's exactly three years and four months! We bought it just after we came home from our trip to the States. remember?

SHLOMO: Mm, yeah...and that was... When was that?

HANNA: July 1983. I know, because...

WELL, never mind how she knows. You must be familiar with that kind of conversation anyhow, and you are lucky if, like Hanna, you can supply the evidence to prove your point. The fact is that some people may have a better sense of time than others, but we are still, all of us, constantly taken by surprise. It's eight o'clock already? That was only a month ago?

Naturally there is always a reason for this tricky behaviour on the part of time, and if you think about it, you may even discover that reason. Your soldier son comes home every weekend. One Friday you hug him extra hard as he appears: somehow it feels much more than a week since you last saw him.

Last weekend you had another guest staying in the house, and quite a few visitors came to see you during the Sabbath as well, with the result that you were never alone with him for those intimate family chats about his week. In a way, you haven't "seen" him for a fortnight.

Children play havoc with time anyway - not yours so much as other people's. I know a little boy called Oren who, when he answered the phone to an acquaintance of his father's, was asked: "So, Oren, and how's your dad?" Whereupon a deeply offended Oren drew himself up and replied with all of a seven-year old's dignity: "I'm in second grade!" Likewise you'll ask a former neighbour whether his Micky is through with the army yet, and be told he's in his third year of university. Other people's children always grow much faster than your own.

They say that time hangs heavy on one's hands when one is bored, and flies by when it is full of incident. Like a lot of other things "they" say, this isn't quite true either. If Hanna and Shlomo spent the first three days of their American trip touring Washington - Space Museum, Lincoln Memorial (which, being sabras, they call Lincollen Memorial), White House and all - flew to San Francisco, spent another three eventful days there, then took a day to see the Muir Woods, you'll find them exclaiming: "Have we only been here a week? Impossible!"

Looking back over your own lifetime, whatever your age, may fill you with the same kind of amazement. For one thing, no one over 40 ever feels as old as he is but, as a rule, 20 years younger; sometimes as much as 20 years or more. For another, there generally is a vast discrepancy in your mind between the 70 years, say, of your personal lifetime, and those same 70 years in the age of the world. It, the world, has known tremendous changes, inventions, discoveries, technological revolutions and countless wars during that period, whereas you - you have been you throughout.

# SPORTS

## CRICKET

# Dilley tears Aussies to pieces

BRISBANE (Reuters). - Pace bowler Graham Dilley ripped Australia apart as England forced the home side to bat again in the dying moments of the third day of the first cricket Test here yesterday.

Dilley took five for 68 in just 25 overs to foil Australia's bid to reach 257 runs and thus to avoid the follow-on.

They were nine runs shy of the necessary total with 11 minutes' play remaining when tailender Bruce Reid was caught by wicketkeeper Jack Richards off Dilley for three. All-rounder Greg Matthews was the not out batsman on 56.

The Australian collapse mirrored their last Test performance against England, when they followed on in the sixth and final Test at the Oval in last year's Ashes tour of England.

At the close of play yesterday, Australia had reduced the first innings deficit of 208 by two without loss, with David Boon and Geoff Marsh having made one run a piece.

Resuming at their overnight figure of 33 for one in reply to England's total of 456, Australia slumped to 117 for three at lunch. Nightwatchman Tim Zohrer was trapped lbw by Dilley for 38 and Dean Jones was

out lbw to Phillip DeFreitas for only eight.

Two more wickets fell in the second session, opener Geoff Marsh being caught by Richards off Dilley for 56 and Captain Allan Border caught by DeFreitas off Phil Edmonds for seven.

After tea, Dilley and Ian Botham shared the bowling honours, with Dilley accounting for Greg Ritchie (41), Steve Waugh (0) and Reid. Botham removed Chris Matthews (11) and Merv Hughes (0).

England 456, Australia 248 (Matthews 56 n.o., Marsh 56, Ritchie 41, Dilley 5 for 68, DeFreitas 2 for 32, Botham 2 for 58 and 2 for no wicket).

## TENNIS

# Another Swede is on the march

WEMBLEY (AP). - The unseeded Jonas B. Svensson of Sweden reached the final of the \$375,000 Benson and Hedges Tennis Tournament by downing Libor Pimek of Czechoslovakia 6-3, 7-6.

Svensson, the Swedish no. 7, who has risen from 105 to 28 in the world ranking this year, was less authoritative against Pimek than he had been in the previous round against Pat Cash. But he still had too much fire-power for the long-haired, Belgium-based Czech, who has dropped 50 places in the rankings and is currently listed at no. 75.

The Swede, whose double-fisted backhand and controlled groundstrokes have troubled all his opponents this week, gained two quick service breaks, and although he lost his serve in the fifth game, he broke Pimek again to take the opening set on his fourth set point.

As Pimek made fewer unforced errors, the second set went with serve until 4-4. Four straight breaks took it into a tiebreaker when Svensson had the greater nerve and won it by seven to three.

Later, Yannick Noah of France won the tournament, yesterday, beating Jonas B. Svensson of Sweden 6-2, 6-3, 6-7 (12-14), 4-6, 7-5 in a thrilling final for his first Grand Prix title in Britain.

Noah, the no. 3 seed, clinched his place in the year-end Masters tournament in New York and moved him up



DOWN BUT NOT OUT. - Yannick Noah takes a fall, but gets up to defeat Jonas B. Svensson of Sweden in the Benson & Hedges final.

one place, to fifth, in the world rankings.

The unseeded Svensson won \$30,000 the biggest pay of his career.

In Chicago, top-seeded Martina Navratilova used hard first serves and passing shots to push to a 6-2, 7-5 victory over eighth-seeded fellow-

American Zina Garrison in the semi-finals of the \$150,000 Virginia Slims of Chicago tennis tournament.

It was the 1,005th career-match victory for Navratilova, who has won 48 consecutive matches since last May 26. In the final she plays second-seeded Hana Mandlikova, who ousted fourth-seeded Pam Shriver 6-4, 3-6, 7-5 in the other semi-final.

# Berger takes second title

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. - Israeli Ilana Berger, 20, yesterday evening won her second straight singles title on the current women's autumn satellite tennis circuit, swamping West Germany's Evelyn Larwig 6-1, 6-1, in the final at the ITC courts in Haifa. Berger last week took the crown in Jerusalem, after losing in the semi-finals of the

series opener in Ashkelon. She also won one of the three tournaments in the spring leg of Israel's \$40,000 Vanessa Phillips circuit.

David Lewis (N.Z.) gained the first tournament title of his career last night when he edged Tom Kennedy (U.S.) 5-7, 6-3, 7-6 in a dramatic, seesaw, three-hour struggle.

## SOCCER

# Liverpool held to draw

LONDON (Reuters). - Liverpool were thwarted in their bid to leap back to the top of the English soccer First Division yesterday when they were held 1-1 at home by Sheffield Wednesday.

They are one behind leaders Arsenal, who have 28 points. Resilient Sheffield, whose powerful defenders made life hard for the Liverpool attack, took the lead in the 57th minute, striker Lee Chapman driving in from close range after a cross

by Brian Marwood had eluded the Liverpool defence.

Welsh international striker Ian Rush, who is due to join Italy's Juventus next season, maintained his own good scoring form and spared Liverpool more severe embarrassment when he levelled the scores in the 58th minute with his 20th goal of the season.

Bonn, West German champions, Bayern Munich beat newly-promoted FC Homburg 3-0 to join Bayer Leverkusen on 20 points at the head of the West German Football League.

## AMERICA'S CUP

FREMANTLE (AP). - Colin Beachel and Australia IV evened the score yesterday with high-flying Kookaburra III with a two-second win in the second double round robin of the America's Cup defenders' trials.

## NHL

Kings 4 (Taylor a goal and an assist; Melanson 29 saves). Flames 1; Maple Leafs 6 (Fergus & Dampousse 2 goals each; Red Wings 6; Devils 5; Bruins 5 (Mourique and Kaspar third-period goals, rallying Boston to a tie in Terry O'Reilly's debut as head coach); Penguins 5; Nordiques 2; Canadiens 4 (Carbonneau 2. Hayward kept an unbeaten streak alive). Sabres 2; Whalers 6 (power-play goals by Miller, Dineen and Anderson). Oilers 2.

PIANO RECITAL BY URSULA TSAHOR (Tel Aviv, Beit Ariela, November 14). Schubert: Piano Sonata in E minor, D.566; "Wanderer" Fantasy; Liszt: Transcendental Etude No. 10 in F minor; Valse Op. 10, No. 3; Nona, Grieg: Piano, Op. 10, No. 3; Liszt: "The Wanderer" Fantasy.

TSAHOR's stern, almost austere approach to the music he performs, stifles openness, without which interpretations merely germinate but rarely develop and reach maturity.

Starting the Schubert sonata in a rather engaging way, Tsahor failed to fulfil its promise. The same happened in the "Wanderer" Fantasy. The music simply did not get off the ground. It seemed as if emotional rose and tried to spread wings only to vanish again under the "secure" cover of seriousness and rigidity. It all

# A tight lid on talent

seemed to be closed up inside him. Even Liszt's impassioned F minor Etude failed to penetrate the protective shield with which Tsahor faces the music he performs.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

Mornings at the Sheraton Jerusalem Plaza begin with a good breakfast - and The Jerusalem Post

The Sheraton Jerusalem Plaza Hotel distributes complimentary copies of The Jerusalem Post to guests every day.

Ecumenical Institute for Theological Research  
Tantur Public Lecture in English  
Thursday, November 20, 1986  
by Fr. Benedict T. Viviano, OP  
Professor of New Testament, Ecole Biblique, Director of Studies, Tantur

"The Kingdom of God and Social Justice"  
In the Auditorium of the Institute at Tantur, commencing at 4:00 p.m.  
Tea will be served after the lecture.  
Ample car park space. Buses 22 and 30 stop outside the main gate.  
The Institute is on the road from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, at the Gilo junction on the dual carriageway.  
The lecture by Dr. Landrum Bolling previously announced for this date has been rescheduled for Thursday, January 15, 1987.

# Magic doesn't just happen at Hanukka...

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All funds are allocated in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.



# Daisy Systems bumps head-on into the high tech sector's slump

By DAVID ROSENBERG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

In the drought-like conditions the American electronics industry has weathered in the past few years, more than a few high-technology companies have withered on the vine. For Daisy Systems Corp., a perennial profit-maker since it was formed six years ago, the market downturn finally caught up with it last winter. Together with delays in bringing out some planned new products, the depressed electronics sector left the company with its first quarterly loss ever and in the red for all of fiscal 1986.

As a maker of computer-aided engineering systems used by electronics engineers in designing circuits, Daisy was especially vulnerable to a slump in electronics.

## But the Israeli unit of the computer-aided equipment maker is expanding its staff

In the January-March quarter, sales dropped to \$22.5 million from \$36.6m. in the previous three months, while earnings turned from a \$6.3m. profit to a \$2.7m. loss. The next two quarters brought Daisy's losses for the year to September 30 to \$1.08m., compared with a year-earlier profit of \$21.2m. Sales for the year dropped to \$107.2m. from \$122.0m.

Daisy's troubles have so far left its big Israeli subsidiary, Daisy Israel, unscathed. While the parent laid off 10 per cent of its 1,000-strong U.S. work-force last February, Motti Carmel, managing-director of Daisy Israel, says he expects to expand his staff of 100 by 20 per cent during 1987. Moreover, Daisy has applied to the Finance Ministry's Investment Centre for permission to spend \$4.2m. on its Israeli unit.

Nonetheless, Daisy Israel faces the same problems as other Israeli exporters to the dollar area. Although the company exports exclusively to its parent, the software products it develops for incorporation into Daisy systems, it still has been feeling the pinch between an effectively frozen shekel-dollar exchange rate and steadily rising labour costs.

"The price of products we sell to [the U.S. parent] Daisy Systems has gone up almost to the level of developing them in the U.S.," says Carmel. Daisy Israel's exports came to \$5m. in the past year, according to the company's estimates, more than



Daisy's top men (from left): Vice Chairman Sandy Kaplan, Daisy Israel General Manager Motti Carmel and President Harvey Jones.

double their 1984 levels. But Carmel insists that with a better foreign exchange environment, his company could have done better and justified a bigger staff increase in 1987.

Daisy has also sold about 200 systems in Israel - all of them imported, as Daisy Israel does not produce completed systems - equal to about 98 per cent of the market, according to the company's own estimates.

"Not only has Daisy Israel been a significant development centre but a major market as well," Daisy Systems president Harvey Jones told a press luncheon in Israel recently.

Jones, along with Daisy deputy-chairman Sandy Kaplan, was in Israel to assure local investors and the business community that despite the 1986 loss, Daisy was willed but far from dead. To the accompaniment of stuffed chicken breast and an overhead projector displaying the latest financial data, Jones declared

Daisy a healthy company, although he refused to forecast when it would return to profitability.

Jones began his defence by noting that Daisy's \$1.08m. loss was relatively small and could have been erased entirely had the company opted to hold down its research and development budget. Instead, the company boosted it by \$3.5m., or nearly 16 per cent, to \$25.4 in fiscal 1986.

Moreover, on a quarter-by-quarter basis, sales have grown while losses have narrowed. In the third and fourth quarters, Daisy was in the red to the tune of \$1.8m. and \$860,000 respectively, while sales picked up to \$23m. and \$24.9m., admittedly down still from the first quarter.

Secondly, Jones pointed out that Daisy was largely a victim of the slumping electronics market in the U.S. Today there are indications the worst of the downturn is over. But

external factors were only part of the story, as Jones was willing to concede. An important product based on the Digital Equipment Corp. Microvax II system experienced some development delays last year, as was an improved microprocessor, the Intel 386, which was to be used by Daisy in producing IBM-compatible equipment.

What Jones didn't say was that the delay, unfortunately, is not too unusual of Daisy. American industry analysts told *The New York Times* earlier this year that the company tended to be a little too quick on the draw in announcing new products, only to later postpone actual introductions. And, although Daisy equipment gets high marks from users, the company has had trouble maintaining quality control, especially with its habit of rushing out shipments to meet quarterly sales deadlines according to the *Times*.

The departure last August of Daisy's founding president, Israeli Arieh Finegold, may have had something to do with sanding down the rough edges in Daisy's reputation both among customers and on Wall Street. Jones, Finegold's successor, termed his predecessor's exit "part of the natural evolution of the company" for an entrepreneurial stage in its development to a more controlled and disciplined structure.

Among investors, according to the *Times*, Finegold had acquired an unwelcome reputation for "aggressive and constant boasting." And with Daisy's stock trading at \$8.75 a share at the time being a fraction of its level a year ago, it could use a few friends on Wall Street.

Now there are new men at the top rungs of the company and the products that experienced delays are out. Jones says. Its DED 2 Schematic and PLD Master show strong promise, according to Jones, as does the Boardmaster system, which was developed in Israel and on schedule.

Sales should also be aided by Daisy's long-term plan to phase out its own hardware in favour of developing software for such widely used systems as the IBM PC-At and the DEC Microvax. Many customers were wary of investing in hardware produced by a small company.

The final factor is Daisy's favour in its fat wallet. The company, as of September 30, was sitting on \$77.1m. in cash, enough to keep it running through several lean years.

It is also a reason to consider Daisy shares, according to *Businessweek*. Although Daisy may not be out of the tunnel yet in terms of sales and profits, the downside potential on its stock at \$8.75 a share, is pretty minimal. Daisy's cash hoard alone works about to about \$4.40 a share.

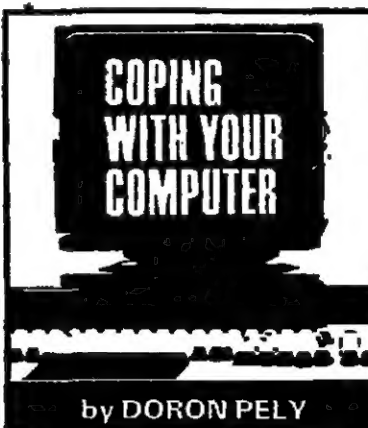
## Finding the right corner

CONGRATULATIONS! You've managed to lug those huge cardboard boxes up the stairs without dropping anything. You feel good and rightly so: you've endured your dealer's fables, probably waited a month or more, and witnessed the contents of your wallet emptied. But there are a few more additional obstacles to cross before the new computer joins the family routine.

Refrigerators go into the kitchen - a time-honoured tradition, but there isn't yet a clear position of maximum comfort and utility for a home computer. If there is more than one potential user envisioned for the computer, attention should be paid to its positioning. You don't want to find yourself wheeling computer parts across the apartment, from the study to the living room and to the kids' room.

The best location for a home computer is in a workroom niche, away from the major traffic routes of the apartment. It's best to shell out the extra shekels needed to buy a special computer worktable. Regular kitchen tables don't make a comfortable base, and the result is a number of compromises that decrease the usefulness of the machine: the keyboard is too high, the monitor's screen is too low, the printer and disk-drives end up on chairs too far apart for comfort.

Many home computer novices try to get over the extra expense of buying a monitor by using the family's television in two capacities. That's an endless source of internal strife. If the kids want to watch the weekly armchair murder exactly when you want to do your weekly computerized bookkeeping session - you have trouble on your hands. Monitors, even the colour variety, are not that expensive, and they're worth it.



Computers generate a lot of heat, and the effect of overheating on the performance of your computer can be devastating. Don't place your computer near a heat source or in an unventilated room and don't leave the machine turned on overnight or you'll fry it.

Power surges and unsafe electrical wiring can also be detrimental. The market is flooded with specially designed computer electrical hookups. Ask your dealer about ways to protect the computer from the capriciousness of the electrical system.

SAFEGUARDING computer programs, especially the operating system, is an art you should master immediately. Don't use the original copies of the software you get with your machine. Make two copies and store the original diskettes and one copy in separate locations. Use the other copy for routine work. Remember, diskettes don't live forever, they age and wear out after a while, and it pays to keep duplicates and discard old diskettes before they conk out on you and leave you frustrated and without recourse. Diskettes are sensitive to dust, heat, fluids and magnetic interference and should be kept in closed containers.

The last item to consider when you set up your computer is the necessary reading involved. User manuals are notorious for their complete unreadability, but they still contain all the information you'll need to make your computer work for you. If you can get somebody to guide you through the initial stages of set-up and operation, you'll save yourself hours of frustration. If you are without outside help, read the user manual carefully and practise every new step a few times to make sure you, the manual and the computer understand one another. Many computer novices try to forgo the tutoring stage and end up making little use of their computer if not hating it with a passion. If you feel you're making no progress whatsoever, go to your dealer and ask for a list of reference literature. There's a growing pool of computer books in Israel, and places such as "Bug" bookstores stock an impressive collection of updated manuals and users' guides.

## Avocado glut spurs promotional drive

By ANDY COURT

Faced with an extraordinarily large avocado crop this season, Israeli growers are spending unprecedented amounts to persuade Europeans to eat the fruit. Israel will export more than 60 per cent more avocados than last year, said Haim Keller, spokesman for Agrexco, the company that markets all Israel's fruit and vegetable exports except citrus. More than \$4.5 million of the company's \$7m. budget will go towards promoting avocados in 15 European countries.

The campaign includes radio and television ads, supermarket demon-

strations, and the distribution of some 20 million leaflets with avocado recipes in six languages. It began this month, a crucial period before the Christmas rush.

## The manic behaviour of the avocado trees accounts for the frantic campaign. The trees tend to have one very prolific year followed by one that is less so.

The manic behaviour of the avocado tree accounts for the frantic campaign. Instead of giving a consistent amount of fruit each year, the trees tend to have one very prolific year followed by one that is less so. This year was exceptionally good, and exports are expected to total more than 86,000 tons, compared with 52,000 last year. The total amount grown will be about 110,000 tons.

"We are anticipating a good year, but we are concerned about the large quantities," Keller said. "If there is an increase of over 60 per cent, the prices have to be lower than last year."

The question is not whether Agrexco will be able to sell it all, but what kind of price the fruit will command, according to Eran Sorek, Agrexco's sales promotion manager. "To increase consumption of a fruit,

to jump from about 53,000 tons last year to nearly 90,000 tons this year, is really something, especially in avocados," Sorek said. "Only about 10 to 15 per cent of Europeans buy avocados regularly - that means once every one or two weeks. About 40 per cent of them don't buy avocados at all."

The sales pitch is basically that avocados are nutritious, versatile, and easy to prepare. In order to show customers the kind of meals that can be made with the fruit, Israeli food expert Nira Roussa has provided six original recipes, which include "Avocado Mousse," "Sweet and Sour Avocado Cubes," and "Avocado Ratatouille." These recipes are the basis of the leaflets in the packages of avocado sold abroad.

But promotional activities are not limited to Europe. The Fruit Marketing and Production Board has been busy pushing the fruit domestically in a variety of ways, including commercials on Israel Television. The board plans to sell about 16,000 tons domestically, compared with about 12,000 tons last year. Two of its most promising markets are the West Bank and the Arab population in the West Bank.

"Until 1967, the Arabs didn't really know about avocado," said Yehuda Ginat, an administrator for the fruit board. "Now they are buying about 50 tons a week."

The IDF buys its avocados at a discount, Ginat said. "It's a great promotional idea to sell to the Army because you find all sectors of the population there. They eat avocado, and then when they go home they want it there too."

There are signs that European habits are changing. Germany began its hesitant avocado consumption with one or two tons, but has increased it to about 7,500 tons, all of which is still a trifling amount compared with France, which is expected to consume some 50,000 tons this year. The promotional campaign is not without its negative side. "In Brazil, if there's too much of a coffee crop, they destroy part of it to keep the world price high," Sorek said. "With avocados, it could be that it's smarter not to export it all. We're not doing that because we are going to have even more avocados in the future as young plantations mature." Israel's growers believe that the market, like the crop, simply needs to be cultivated.

## GM eyes black Africa

DETROIT (Reuters) - General Motors, which last month announced plans to withdraw from South Africa, says it looks to black Africa as an area for foreign expansion.

With 1986 international revenues expected to top \$100 billion, GM has a commanding global presence and generates more economic activity than several Third World states combined. But the world's largest corporation has only a small black African presence, in Kenya and Zaire.

William Mott, executive vice president of General Motors Overseas and head of African operations, said there were now several countries under review for new activity; of particular interest were Zimbabwe, Nigeria and Mozambique.

He added that a recent study showed that recent strengthening of Japan's yen on currency markets had made some Japanese vehicles less price-competitive in Africa. As a result, it said, there was now a stirring of interest in countries like Zambia, Malawi, Ghana, Mauritius and Mauritania in a small car like GM's Opel Corsa.

Mott said GM's interest in the continent includes "industrial exports as well as vehicle sales and manufacturing."

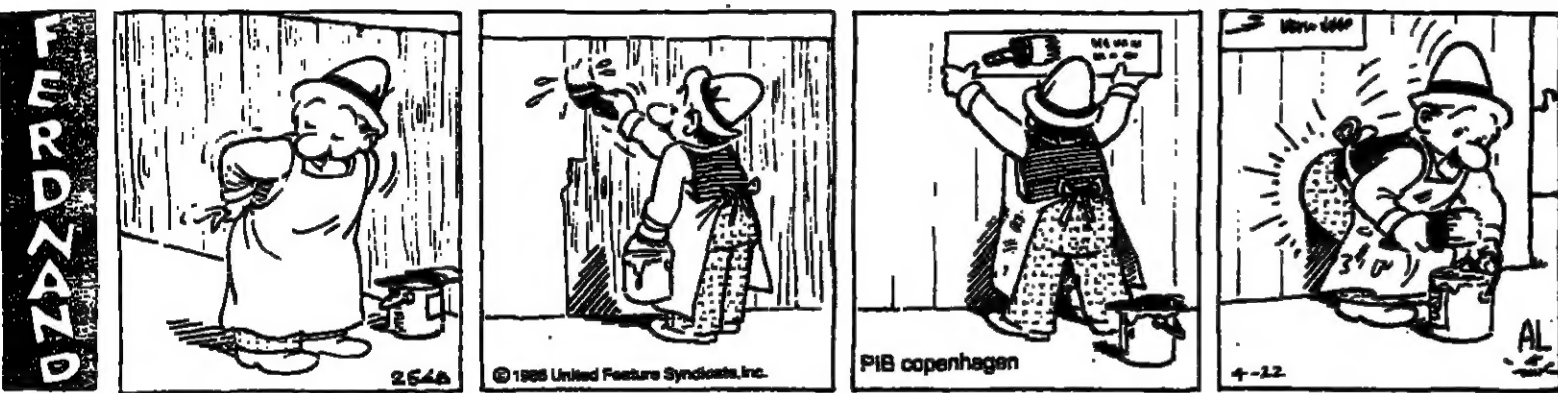
"We've been working a lot with the governments of Zimbabwe and Mozambique," he said. "There are many minerals we could use from Zimbabwe. We could use chrome and are working on that."

Zimbabwe would also be a good base for assembling vehicles from imported kits, he added.

GM may be the biggest of all multi-national corporations, but that was not always an advantage in new markets, Mott said. "Sometimes being big General Motors hurts ... They're afraid of you."

Mott said GM would like to build cars in Nigeria. It already had an assembler-distributor of Bedford trucks in Lagos, but the nation's economic woes have hurt sales and killed off plans for a car-assembly plant.

South Africa accounted for most of 58,000 vehicles GM sold in Africa last year. GM resisted calls for disinvestment by anti-apartheid activists for years.



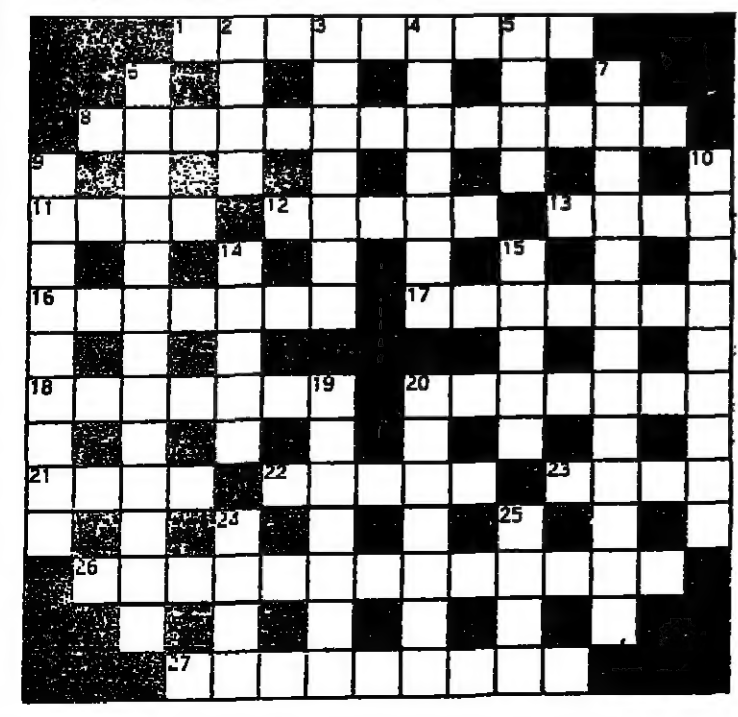
## ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

### ACROSS

- 1 Better tip for judges of beauty contests (5,4)
- 8 Work causing breakdown in a small way (13)
- 11 Appraises candidates for fitness (4)
- 12 Common name for a forger (5)
- 13 Thought I'd hear sound (4)
- 16 Brave Russian's relatives (7)
- 17 Notably neither sharp nor flat (7)
- 18 Met secretly at a Scottish cattle-fair? (7)
- 20 Plant parts with energy (7)
- 21 Wood in which 15 is topless (4)
- 22 Find an old way in like a bird (5)
- 23 Jersey when it's fair? (4)
- 26 Blemishes return when painted yellow (13)
- 27 Slogan that rallied Harold's troops with a shout (6-3)

### DOWN

- 2 A wrong to right (4)
- 3 Carter is one to measure up for a start (7)
- 4 Way to get flush, even in the press (7)
- 5 Clwyd resort said to have little currency (4)
- 6 Present-time annual celebration (8,5)
- 7 Deceive the German statesman when I leave town in Worcestershire (13)
- 9 Exaggerate about one's condition (8)
- 10 Decorate everyone who's in the Western Daily Press (9)
- 14 Fish likely to slip away ... (5)
- 15 ... so settle for the meat (5)
- 19 Place of rest a peaceful bird settles on (7)
- 20 The colour of the ocean? Just the reverse (7)
- 24 Take an American miss to a festival (4)
- 25 Through sound, sound happy (4)



## GENERAL ASSISTANCE

### EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Deutsch, 83 Mea Shearim, 287963; Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shu'fat, Shu'fat Road, 810108; Dar Aida, Harod's Gate, 267054. Tel Aviv: Arlosoroff, 76 Arlosoroff, 230746; Kupat Holim Maccabi, 2 Belfour, 298958. Netanya: Geva, 14 Shaar Hagai, 22895. Haifa: Yavne, 7 Ibn Sina, 672258. Ra'anana-Kfar Sava: SuperPharm, 3 Otomshinski, Kfar Sava.

### DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics, E.N.T.), Hadassah Ein Kerem (internal, surgery, ophthalmology, orthopedics), Mingov Lachod (obstetrics). Tel Aviv: Rosh Hashana (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery). Netanya: Laniado.

### POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 524444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

### FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, number of your local station is in the front of the phone directory.

### FIRST AID 101

In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod 41333 Jerusalem 523133  
Ashdod 23333 Kiryat Shmona 44394  
Bat Yam 5511111 Kiryat Shmona 44394  
Beer-Sheva 74787 Netanya 22333  
Carmel 588888 Petah Tikva 5231111  
Dan Region 7781111 Rehovot 451333  
Eilat 7253 Rishon LeZion 942333  
Hadera 22333 Safed 30333  
Haifa 512233 Tel Aviv 240111  
Harzor 35333 Tiberias 50111  
Holon 803133  
Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area, around the clock.  
"Ezer" - Emotional First Aid, Tel: Jerusalem 227171, Tel Aviv 261111/2, Haifa 672222, Beer-Sheva 418111, Netanya 35318. Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 224518, Jerusalem - 245554, and Haifa 85791.  
Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems. Tel. 653828, 653832, 14 Ben-Zion Rd. The National Poison Control Centre at Rabin Hospital, phone (04)522025, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.  
Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433000, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

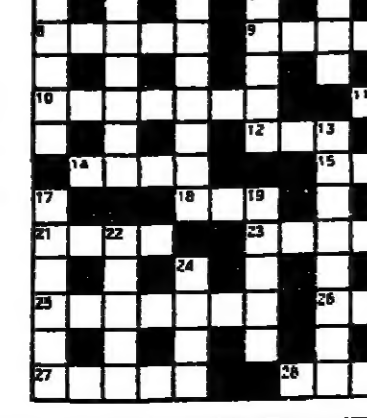
### FLIGHTS

24-Hours Flight Information Service: Call 03-5712484 (multi-line). Arrivals Only (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines)

### QUICK CROSSWORD

#### ACROSS

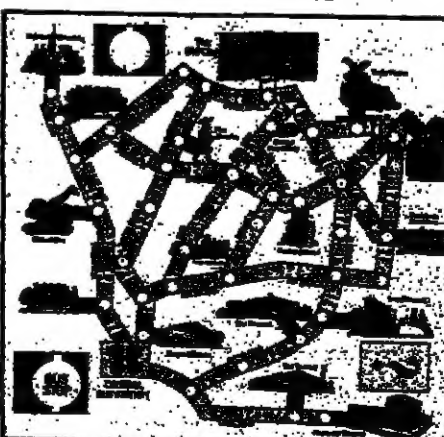
- 1 Castated ram
- 4 Navigator's map
- 8 Mechanical man
- 9 Book in advance
- 10 Big cat



#### DOWN

- 1 Sing like a bird
- 2 Small newspaper
- 3 Implores
- 4 Barrel
- 5 Month
- 6 Score
- 7 Newly made
- 8 Green tea (seng.)
- 16 Old sailing ship
- 17 Summary of text
- 19 Crooked
- 20 Tension
- 22 Reddish-yellow
- 24 High-ranking title

## JERUSALEM BUS STOP Board Game



The board game for Jerusalem lovers! Players race around the board attempting to visit 17 sites such as Yemin Moshe, Ammunition Hill and even The Jerusalem Post Building. Along the route, players draw from 70 fact-filled question cards and 70 sight-seeing cards. It's like a guided tour of Jerusalem, right at your own kitchen table!

PRICE: NIS 22.50 (including VAT and postage).

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## MARKET PLACE

NICK GOODWAY

## 'Big bang's' watchdog

The Securities and Investments Board (SIB) is the embryonic body established to oversee and control almost every aspect of London's new financial community. Its powers are as yet not enshrined in law—that will come by February with the Financial Services Act. And already many people believe that its chairman, Sir Kenneth Berrill, will be the most powerful man in the City—second only to the Governor of the Bank of England.

This month the SIB, in partnership with the City of London Franchise, began what will clearly be a long-running campaign to prevent City skullduggery. It published a booklet called 'Self-Defense for Investors' which packs few punches.

The aim of the book is to warn the general public to take a sceptical view of high pressure investment salesmen, and particularly, how to spot common.

A typical example is given of the salesman who rings up and offers to let you, as a first-time client, buy shares in a company which is about to be floated at a special pre-floatation discount price. The SIB translates this to mean the salesman is trying to sell as many shares as he possibly can and while the company might get a listing somewhere, someday, it is unlikely to be on a well-known and reputable stock exchange.

Sir Kenneth says: "The fact that the vast majority of investment practitioners are honest is small comfort to those who have lost their life savings to a conman. It can take years of hard work to build up a nest egg of savings. It can take hardly any time at all to lose it when someone sees no need to work for his money if he can get hold of yours. The damage done by those who succeed in tricking members of the public into dubious, wholly unsuitable or even non-existent 'investments' is out of all proportion to the numbers of such fraudsters."

The SIB, along with the British Department of Trade is also planning to move against insider trading—when people with privileged information deal in shares before the general public has access to such information. Corporate and Consumer Affairs Minister Michael Howard has said that provisions to give inspectors sweeping powers would be implemented without delay.

The SIB has published new rules that it hopes will ensure that firms involved in financial services have adequate capital behind them. This means setting up four tiers of capital backing, ranging from the lowest for firms which merely give investment advice without ever handling clients' money up to the highest which covers firms trading in investments on their own account.

Sir Kenneth occupies the very top of a tree of regulatory organizations within the City. It is not the SIB's role to register and approve every single financial company itself. Instead there are a whole series of self-regulatory organizations that will police their own particular sectors. The most obvious of these is the London International Stock Exchange but it includes many others.

SIB already has 65 employees and it seems likely that its present office will be quickly outgrown. In particular, Sir Kenneth believes that more people will be needed to handle the mass of individual complaints which he expects to receive.

Although the SIB has some powers of prosecution, Sir Kenneth says its strength will be in publicly admonishing wrong-doers. "Publicity will be our most potent weapon, for if we first warn offending companies in private, they are likely to take all the steps necessary to protect their reputation. There will be no appeal against public reprimand—except if it is proved malicious libel."

(London Observer Service)

## U.S. trade official Yeutter:

## Weak dollar will aid U.S. sales to Israel

By PINHAS LANDAU Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV.—The U.S.-Israel Free Trade (FTA) agreement makes Israeli exports to the U.S. safe from protectionist pressure, while the weaker dollar makes American exports more competitive and will help them increase their penetration of the Israeli market.

These assessments were given at a press conference in the Hilton Hotel here last night by U.S. Trade Representative Clayton K. Yeutter and Undersecretary of Trade Clarence Brown, the two senior administration officials leading an American trade delegation that is visiting Israel during the Israeli-American Trade Week. The conference began last night.

Yeutter, a lawyer, rancher and former chief executive officer in the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, ranged over a broad spectrum of trade issues, in response to reporters' questions.

The inclusion of trade in services as well as goods in the FTA was an important development which could serve as a model for the wider negotiations being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which had recently begun in Punta del Este, Uruguay, and were continuing in the "Uruguay round."

"Both Israel and the U.S. stand to gain from free trade in services in the world market," Yeutter said. Services already accounted for two-thirds of the U.S. gross national product, and he said, by the end of the century, world trade in services would exceed that in goods.

The recent introduction of a 0.22 per cent fee on all imports into the U.S. should not be seen as a protectionist measure, Yeutter insisted. It was, in fact, a move to make users of customs services bear their cost, along the lines of an airport tax on passengers. He added that it was part of a long-time policy.

## Paper Mill's net up sharply

Surging domestic demand and higher exports caused sales and earnings at America-Israel Paper Mills Ltd. to soar in the quarter ended September 30, the company said last week.

Consolidated sales for the third quarter came to \$38.5 million, up 51.2 per cent from a year earlier, while net earnings jumped 82.7 per cent to \$3m., or 91 cents a share. In the nine months to September 30, sales grew 34 per cent to \$105.2m., while net increased 37.2 per cent to \$7.3m., or \$2.21 a share.

American-Israel noted, however,

that the exceptionally strong rise in sales was to a large extent due to its poor performance in the third quarter of 1985, just after the government implemented the economic stabilization programme.

Between high domestic demand and a 150 per cent gain in exports to \$1.5m. in the July-September quarter from a year ago, the company said it operated at close to full capacity. Interest income also aided earnings the company said, as retained earnings had been invested in accounts linked to the cost-of-living index.

## Financier Boesky pays \$100m. fine for insider trading

WASHINGTON (Reuters).—Wall Street speculator Ivan Boesky said Friday he had paid a record \$100 million to settle civil charges that he used inside information to make money on the stock market.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), in a statement that rocked the financial community, said Boesky had agreed to pay back \$50m. in illegal profits and \$50m. as a penalty. The 49-year-old financier, whose personal fortune has been put at \$200m. by *Forbes* magazine, said he had already made the payments.

The SEC said Boesky got his inside information from Dennis Levine, a merger specialist at the centre of Wall Street's worst insider trading scandal in years. The settlement of the SEC case against Boesky requires that he cooperate with federal authorities in their probe of the Levine case.

The SEC said that as part of the settlement Boesky was barred from the securities business, although he can remain a private investor.

## U.S. retail sales post record fall

WASHINGTON (Reuters).—Retail sales plummeted 5 per cent last month, the largest such drop in nearly two decades, as the impetus of cut-rate financing for car sales came to an end, the Commerce Department reported.

It was the largest decline in monthly sales since the department started keeping records 19 years ago and came after a record sales rise of 5.3 per cent in September.

The car-sales decline also had an impact on industrial production, which was unchanged in October after rising by 0.1 per cent in September, the Federal Reserve Board reported. Car-assembly rates dropped to an annual rate of 7.3 million units last month.

Excluding car sales, which dropped a record 18.8 per cent as financing incentives ended in mid-October, retail sales were up a slight 0.2 per cent last month.

The column appears courtesy of Boaz Barak Advisory Service.



Angry Beit Shemesh workers demonstrate in front of the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem yesterday to protest the company's threatened closure. MK Ran Cohen, who spoke with the demonstrators, demanded a commission of inquiry into the management failures that led to the company's troubles.

(Menachem Kahana, Media)

## Beit Shemesh Engine workers plan further protest measures

By ROY ISACOWITZ Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV.—Workers from the Beit Shemesh Engines factory are planning to demonstrate outside the Jerusalem residence of Prime Minister Shimon Peres in protest against the decision by the economic ministerial committee to appoint a receiver for the factory.

Last night some 200 workers locked themselves into the factory as they have done over the past three nights and yesterday demonstrated in front of the premier's office in Jerusalem.

The workers decided at an emergency meeting yesterday on a series of further protest actions, including a solidarity strike by other Beit Shemesh factory employees early next week.

The Histadrut Central Committee

yesterday empowered the Trade Union Department to draw up an action plan to continue the struggle to keep the factory open.

The committee also decided to support a general public struggle to prevent the factory's closure. Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar said during the meeting that he would initiate legislation in the Knesset to prevent the appointment of a receiver for a state company without the approval of the Knesset Finance Committee.

Meanwhile, the Beit Shemesh Local Council voted to shut down the entire town for one day Sunday to protest the closing and said it would ask development towns around the country to do the same for one hour the following Tuesday.

## Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

## MARKET STATISTICS

## Indices:

General Share Index	12278+0.44%
Non-Bank Index	12455+1.17%
Arrangement	105.34-0.03%
Insurance	181.61+1.09%
Commerce, Services	206.92+1.27%
Real Estate	207.88+0.76%
Industrials	147.42+1.00%
Textiles	208.09+0.92%
Metals	169.46+1.03%
Electronics	106.10+0.55%
Chemicals	137.72+0.57%
Industrial Goods	138.89+2.80%
Investment Co.	161.35+1.78%
General Bond Index	113.70-0.03%
Index-linked Bonds	115.52-0.01%
Fully-linked	117.28-0.10%
Partially-linked	114.55 UC
Dollar-linked Bonds	93.97-0.27%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	111.46-0.08%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	113.02+0.03%
Long-term 5+ yrs	107.29-0.20%

## Turnovers:

Shares—total	NIS 12,825,100
Arrangement	NIS 1,945,300
Non-bank	NIS 10,879,300
Bonds—total	NIS 6,531,800
Index-linked	NIS 3,389,800
Dollar-linked	NIS 2,138,100
Treasury Bills	NIS 3,912,600

## Share Movements:

Advances	183 (161)
Declines	84 (22)
Unchanged	5 (14)
of which 5%+	12 (17)
"buyers only"	0 (2)
Unchanged	100 (59)
Trading Halt	46 (48)

## Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked:	3% fully-linked
Stable/riser slightly	

## 4.25% fully-linked

80% linked	Mixed to 1%
Double-linked	Stable/falls to 1%
Dollar-linked:	
Admon	Stable/falls to 1%
Rimon	Falls to 0.5%
Gilboa	Falls to 1%
For. Curr.	
denominated	Stable/mixed to 1%
Treasury Bill (annual yield)	19.90-21.35%

## Arrangement yields:

IDB ord.	15.50%
Union 0.1	15.58%
Discount A	16.41%
Mizrahi	16.23%
Hapoalim	16.41%
General A	16.55%
Leumi stock	16.28%
Fin. Trade 1	15.38%

## SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

## Name Price Volume %

DOOMS change

## Commercial Banks

(not part of "arrangement")	
Maritime	1210 458 +2.5
General non-arr.	21300 101 +2.4
First Int'l	3540 2011 +2.5
FIBI	4360 2294 +2.5

## Commercial Banks

(part of "arrangement")	
IDB	449 -0.3
Union 0.1	59550 50 -0.4
Discount	102400 69 -
Mizrahi	33082 57 +0.2
Hapoalim	34800 752 -
General A	13870 7 -0.3
Leumi 0.1	34719 1775 -
Fin. Trade	46750 -1.0

## Mortgage Banks

Leumi Mort.	69058 938 +4.5
Dev. Mort.	2465 978 -
Mishkan	2461 1256 +0.4
Tefahot	18437 291 +3.0
Merav	6150 130 -

## Financial Institutions

Agrie Co.	no trading
Ind. Dev. DD	no trading
Claf Leasing 0.1	19600 50 +2.6

## Insurance

Ararat 0.1	1272 658 +1.6
Hesaron 0.1	354 77378 +4.1
Phoenix 0.1	730 23561 -
Hemishmar	6900 30 -1.4
Memorah 1	2100 171 -0.5
Sahar	6100 355 +4.3
Zion Hold. 1	8880 3 -0.4

## Trade &amp; Services

Melir Ezra	8158 652 +0.1
Supernol 2	8900 1576 -
Delek	3212 5755 +3.7
Lightage	15000 52 +1.4
Cold Storage	2040 381 -0.3
Dan Hotels	1900 506 +5.6
Yarden Hotel	2839 64 +0.7
Hilon 1	27550 240 -
Teal 1	2146 6115 +10.0

## Real Estate, Building and

Agriculture	
Azorim	881 10253 +2.8
Eilon	621 21834 +3.0
Africa 0.1	39810 61 +0.0
Dankner	4878 322 -
Prop. & Bldg.	3180 2651 -
Bayside 0.1	4400 1446 -
ILDC	59250 218 +0.4
Rasco	no trading
Mehitav	8500 938 -
Hadarim	1345 3354 -3.2

## Industrials

Dubek B	no trading
Phi-Ze 1	11500 613 +4.5
Hapoalim	17200 118 -
Adgar	553 1870 -1.3
Argemam	no trading
Claf 0.1	3085 2415 +3.2
Marquette 1	4560 610 -
Eagle 1	13800 63 +1.8
Polygraf	3635 1434 +2.4
Schoelmaria	14150 105 +1.1
Rogovin	3385 1194 +5.8
Urdan 0.1	8800 169 -0.9
Is. Can. Co. 1	2656 3112 +2.6
Zion Cables	2470 242 -0.4
Sahar	12250 572 +5.5
Elbit	421000 62 -

## Eilon

342000	28 -
Claf Electronics	2080 2213 +2.5
Spectronix 1	1895 1403 +5.9
T.A.T. 1	3650 623 +4.3
Akerstein 1	860 1421 -5.3
Agan 5	17400 53 +2.4
Alliance	2380 93 -0.4
Dextar	3500 401 +2.3
Fertilizers	5200 22 -
Haifa Chem.	400 12208 -6.0
Teva	4700 4897 +1.2
Dead Sea	556 15127 -
Petrochem	8800 514 -
Neca Chem.	15300 137 +4.8
Hadera Paper	no trading
Central Trade	8050 261 +0.5
Koor B	760000 20 -
Claf Inds.	1448 8212 +2.1

## Investment Companies

IDB Dev. r	4775 1923 -
Elbit	no trading
Arif	220 2190 -
Gahelot	1361 215 +0.8
Israel Corp. 1	9800 1914 +2.1
Wolfson 1	12500 -
Hapoalim Inv.	5959 253 +1.7
Leumi Invest.	no trading
Discount Invest.	2798 9090 -
Mizrahi Invest.	15436 70 +2.4
Claf 10	920 10940 +5.5
Landeco 0.1	5300 47 +1.0
Fama 0.1	8290 56 -

## Oil Exploration

Pet. Oil Expl.	17220 56 +1.3
J.O.E.L.	2500 1910 +4.9

## Abbreviations:

s.o. sellers only	b buyer
b.o. buyers only	r registered

## CLASSIFIED

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## FINANCIAL DATA ISRAEL EUROPE U.S.

## ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

## SHEKEL INTEREST RATES

PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.58% per month

Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	14.11	7-16.00%	8-17.00%	8-17.25%
HAPOLIM	29.10	10-17%	11-17.50%	12-18.00%
DISCOUNT	17.10	8-16.50%	8-17%	14-19.00%
MIZRAH	8.5	8-16%	6-15%	6-17%
FIRST INT'L	11.11	10-16%	11.70-17.20%	13-19.50%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.

(Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.

Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

## PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES

(November 14)

MINIMUM DEP	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD (\$1000)	3.500	5.500	6.625
STG (£1000 pounds)	9.750	9.750	9.750
DMK (100,000 marks)	3.875	3.875	4.000
SFR (50,000 francs)	3.125	3.125	3.125
YEN (3,000,000 yen)	3.125	3.000	3.125

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

## SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (November 14)

		CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS		BANKNOTES		Rep. Rates
		Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	
Currency basket	1	1.4680	1.5030			
U.S.A. Dollar	1	1.4813	1.4997	1.45	1.52	1.4917
Deutschmark	1	0.7357	0.7448	0.72	0.75	0.7415
Pound Sterling	1	2.1146	2.1408	2.06	2.16	2.1279
French Franc	1	0.2249	0.2277	0.22	0.23	0.2265
Japanese Yen	100	0.0172	0.0178	0.20	0.24	0.9234
Dutch Florin	1	0.5117	0.5198	0.64	0.67	0.5562
Swiss Franc	1	0.8859	0.8969	0.87	0.91	0.8931
Swedish Krone	1	0.2138	0.2164	0.21	0.22	0.2152
Norwegian Krone	1	0.1982	0.2006	0.19	0.20	0.1982
Danish Krone	1	0.1950	0.1976	0.19	0.20	0.1963
Finnish Mark	1	0.3008	0.3045	0.29	0.31	0.3028
Canadian Dollar	1	1.0703	1.0836	1.05	1.10	1.0777
Australian Dollar	1	0.9554	0.9753	0.90	0.98	0.9624
S. African Rand	1	0.8651	0.8734	0.83	0.82	0.6705
Belgian Franc	10	0.3515	0.3567	0.33	0.36	0.3537
Austrian Schilling	10	1.0683	1.0593	1.02	1.07	1.0536
Italian Lire	1000	1.0634	1.0766	1.04	1.10	1.0708
Jordanian Dinar	1	—	—	4.06	4.31	4.2215
Egyptian Pound	1	—	—	0.77	0.82	0.7831
ECU	1	1.5339	1.5529	—	—	—



# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## Dividing the spoils

ONE OF THE principal legacies that the national unity government will be thrusting upon its successors is the politicization of the country's public service.

Ministries, government agencies and government corporations are being packed with political appointees. Herut, which in the old days blamed Mapai for just this sort of maladministration, is now engaging in it with a vengeance, joined by its Liberal partner in the Likud.

The patronage epidemic is especially noticeable in the economic ministries, which are mostly controlled by the Likud. Ariel Sharon, the trade and industry minister, is no doubt the most voracious manipulator of the patronage power, seeking in this way to build up his base within his own party. Currently he is waiting for some 50 Herut members he had hired two years ago as temporary price-control inspectors, to receive tenure.

Tenure is what they will shortly receive, and at a time when the few remaining price controls are about to be lifted, unless Mr. Sharon promptly treats them as what they are, which is redundant. They are not, however, redundant politically, for Mr. Sharon.

Few Likud ministers, to give them credit, are as blatant in their defence of the politicizing process as is Mr. Sharon. The housing and construction minister, David Levy, even feigned shock and surprise when it was revealed that the promise of a large pay rise for the employees of Shikun U'vitah, the housing company, was the price of their consent to the appointment of the minister's long-time political aide, David Sarusi, as company deputy director-general.

Mr. Levy promptly tore up the pay agreement, and happily underwrote the appointment.

But the epidemic is by no means confined to the Likud-controlled departments. Epidemics, by definition, spread. Thus the Interior Ministry, under Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz, is gaining a Shas flavour, and Labour-dominated ministries, too, are rapidly being staffed with Labour appointees. There is no time to lose.

This is all the more unfortunate since a proper civil service was installed in the country already some two decades ago based on merit not on party affiliation; and with it came a non-partisan civil service consciousness. Although it helped undercut Mapai's earlier near-monopoly of power, it was one of the party's greatest achievements since independence.

Now the pernicious old system is being brought back, and in worse circumstances. For it will not only swamp the state bureaucracy with party hacks, but also denude it of well-qualified officials who were drawn in the past to a career of genuine public service.

The public agencies, overinflated in size as they already are, will now be burdened with morale-reducing drones. The punishment will come sooner or later, but in the meantime all that matters is the division of the spoils.

## Vanunu as public property

THERE MAY BE something to the argument put forward by Uri Porat, the director-general of the Israel Broadcasting Authority, in defence of the airing on television, first on Friday night and then again on Saturday night, of choice morsels from Mordechai Vanunu's private diary.

Mr. Porat was countering a charge by the Civil Rights Association that what television had done amounted to a gross invasion of privacy. His reply was that "Vanunu is not in the realm of the 'right to privacy' anymore." The self-proclaimed thief of Israel's nuclear secrets is, in other words, in the public domain, and anything that touches on his offence is fully publishable.

In fact, Mr. Porat insisted, "The public has a right to know anything that can illuminate Vanunu's motives."

This might indeed be true, even without the Vanunu family's consent having been obtained for the exposure of the diary, and even without television having taken great pains to avoid publishing titillating "scoops" for their own sake, as it claimed. Provided, however, that Mr. Vanunu was still abroad at this time.

But in fact he is no longer abroad. He is now in the national jurisdiction. The government itself made the announcement eight days ago. And this raises still another issue, besides the right to privacy.

In making its announcement, the government cited *sub judice* as its reason for refusing to divulge any further details in the matter of Mordechai Vanunu. This puzzled more than a few jurists around the country. It was difficult to fathom what *sub judice* had to do with keeping the curtain of secrecy down on the circumstances of Mr. Vanunu's return home. Ordinarily, the rule of *sub judice* would be applied to any out-of-court comment on the guilt or innocence of a person after he or she was brought before a judge for the extension of a remand.

Such comment may be made both directly and by way of disclosure of information that could "illuminate" his or her motives.

Strangely, no official word has so far been uttered about the Broadcasting Authority, itself a state body, having violated the rule of *sub judice* in the Vanunu matter. Why not?

## PRO-ISRAEL GROUP

(Continued from Page One)  
in the California race are executives in companies controlled by Golan. The Times said, and others are considered his close friends. Neither Golan nor any of his associates would comment.

According to one unnamed source quoted by The Times, an official of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, the chief pro-Israel lobby in the U.S., met earlier this year with Golan. The Aipac official allegedly warned Golan not to get involved in the Cranston-Zschau race, fearing that such an effort might backfire and hurt Cranston.

Though Vallen's total campaign chest was only \$3,000 before the \$120,000 contribution, Vallen emphasized that he would not have accepted the "Jewish" money if he

had known where it came from. In a curious quote reported by The Times, Vallen said, "We feel that Israel is a friend and we should befriend it, but what has happened in that country is that the Zionists run it."

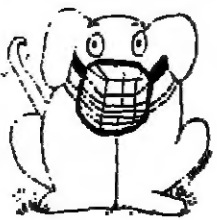
Vallen's campaign manager was quoted as adding that "it's time to cut welfare off to Israel and let them do what their ethnic background allows them to do, which is to make money for themselves."

Zschau's campaign manager, Ron Smith, described the reported contribution to Vallen as "a subversion of the whole election process."

Cranston's manager, Barry Sragow, strongly denied any involvement by the senator, noting that "it's the last thing on earth we would have gotten involved in."

## HEY! DOG OWNERS! Did you know...

Paragraph 9 of the ordinance on rabies control states: "the veterinarian must order the destruction of any dog which is not restricted by a leash and muzzle when on the street."



IT WAS not a good week for the left. First, the bickering over the meeting with the PLO in Romania appeared to confirm the impression that the left is irredeemably fractious and naive, and then the press coverage of the Vanunu affair went a long way towards branding all pro-Palestinian views as somehow treasonable.

The blows may have been mitigated somewhat by the fact that it is becoming increasingly difficult to identify the left. The old orthodoxies are breaking down and the amorphous clusters that are filling the gap have little time for red flags and the Internationale.

MK Geula Cohen may have little problem in identifying a coherent and tangible body of "leftists," but those to whom she refers find it a lot more confusing. Common goals do not make for a common identity. Many of those who Cohen would have drummed out of the Shin Bet, if that's where they are, would not define themselves as left wingers at all.

What is common among those usually regarded as being on the left, apart from an abiding dislike for Geula Cohen, is a belief in Palestinian self-determination. Some go further and support the establishment of a Palestinian state; others prefer to leave the final determination to the future.

Perhaps a better appellation than "left" is "dove." By no means all Israelis who support Palestinian self-determination are socialists, while many Israeli socialists have long since ceased to be doves. One wing of Cohen's Tehiya Party, it must be remembered, is rooted in the kibbutz movement.

The dovish left is in disarray. The years of slow degeneration of the old-time, European-style left have bred disenchantment and frustration. What the squabbling over the Romanian trip illustrated was not only deep confusion over goals and tactics, but also an abiding distrust between erstwhile comrades.

At the same time, the dovish left is showing signs, however slight, of renewal. Of the 120-odd people who expressed interest in meeting with the PLO in Romania, before the delegation split, a significant majority were new faces. Many were Sephardim; others were members of established parties who had grown frustrated with the diplomatic stasis.

ISRAELIS who support Palestinian self-determination range from the dovish wing of the Labour Party to the Israeli Communist Party and a handful of small-to-very ideological groupings.

The spectrum includes both parliamentary and extra-parliamentary groups, subscribing to both Zionist and non-Zionist ideals. In the Knesset, the Zionist left consists of Mapam, the Citizens Rights Movement (CRM) and a half-dozen or so Labour MKs, such as Aharon Harel and Haim Ramon. The Zionist left is

allied with a number of extra-parliamentary organizations, the most prominent of which are Peace Now, today running at a very low ebb, and the International Centre for Peace.

The non-Zionist left in the Knesset consists of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality, a smokescreen for the Communist Party, or Rakah, and the Jewish-Arab Progressive List for Peace. The two have been engaged in a bitter struggle for the Arab vote ever since the PLO was established a little over two years ago.

Hovering on the fringes of the ultra-left are a clutch of Marxist, Trotskyite or what-have-you splinter groups, none of which have any practical relevance. The best organized and most active of the fringe groups is the Israeli Socialist Left (Shas), which split from the DFPE several years ago and participated in the delegation to Romania.

A new and potentially important development on the left is the appearance of dovish groups in the disadvantaged, mostly Sephardi communities. Neighbourhood activism began with the short-lived Black Panther movement in the Seventies. When the Panthers split up, several of their leaders found their way to the established parties. Charlie Biton, for example, joined the DFPE, while Sa'adia Marciano went with Sheli and then with Labour.

Another Panther leader, Kochavi Shemesh, subsided into obscurity. Last week, he re-emerged as a leader of the Hazit Hamizrahit (the Oriental Front), a new grouping which withdrew from the delegation to Romania at the last moment. Along with East for Peace, a four-year-old group consisting essentially of Sephardi intellectuals and artists, the front is in the vanguard of the dovish Sephardi/Oriental renaissance.

MK RAN COHEN (CRM) is a self-described "professor of left-wing fanaticism." From the time he left Mapam in 1968, Cohen was a Zionist fixture in a left that continually tended towards non-Zionism. In 1984, he and a group of Sheli followers took the leap into parliamentary life, when they joined the CRM.

Today, Cohen is a devout believer in orthodox political action. The splits in the left no longer interest him, he says. "Only goals interest me - democracy, peace, human rights and social justice. I'm working for positive change and I believe that the CRM does it best."

The function of the left, in Cohen's view, is threefold: to bring the PLO to recognize Israel, to pressure the Israeli government into talking with the PLO and to per-

## Roy Isaacowitz

suaide the Israeli public that there is no alternative to a fair and just solution to the plight of the Palestinians.

Following the example of the Iffra meeting between then prime minister Shimon Peres and King Hassan II of Morocco, Cohen believes that international forums and individuals should be utilized to act as intermediaries between Israel and the Arab world. During a visit to Europe last month, he met several Jews of oriental origin and explored the possibility of using their connections in Arab countries to forge links with Israel.

Actor Yosef Shiloah, a founding member of the Oriental Front, does not share Cohen's enthusiasm for orthodox political action. Nor does he like being labelled as a member of the left.

For Shiloah, the ideology of the mainstream socialist parties such as Mapam is foreign to the Israeli experience. His political activism stems not from ideology but from

## 'The years of slow degeneration of the old-time European-style left have bred disenchantment and frustration'

national interest. "It is in Israel's interest to rid itself of the Palestinian problem - through the establishment of a Palestinian state - in order to be able to get on with solving our other problems, such as the lack of individual freedom and the inequality of incomes," he says.

Shiloah's involvement began with community theatre in the Morasha neighbourhood in Ramat Gan and later in Tel Aviv's Hatikva Quarter. Last year, he and several like-thinking colleagues established the front, dedicated to tackling three basic, inter-related problems: education, inequality of income and the Palestinian question.

The "Oriental" or "East" in the front's name is misleading. It does not, as commonly believed, refer to Sephardi, Shiloah says. Rather, it refers to anyone who has tied his fate to an Israel that is part of the Middle East - a sort of modern-day Canaanism. Any Israeli who accepts the "Orientalism" of Israel and who believes in freedom for all is material for the Oriental Front.

## READERS' LETTERS

### SAVING JEWS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - I was disturbed to learn that Prime Minister Shamir asked for direct flights from the Soviet Union to Israel, stating that Jews who go elsewhere "have no justification for their actions" (November 4).

As a former employee of Hias Rome, I dealt first-hand with these drop-outs. It is a mistake to believe that they left the Soviet Union only to improve their lot. The Israel government need not be educated about what it is like to live as a Jew in the Soviet Union, and should therefore conclude that the crucial point is for any Jew who so wishes to be able to leave, regardless of destination.

It is also misleading to blame the drop-out phenomenon on the cessation of Soviet Jewish emigration.

When U.S.-Soviet relations once again warm up, Jewish emigration will, in all likelihood, resume.

Israel, as the Jewish State, has a responsibility to aid these Jews in whatever manner possible. It would be a cruel case of historic shortsightedness to refuse help to those Soviet Jews who do not want to make aliyah. If they are not Zionists, they are still Jews, and the priority must be to help them get out.

Certainly every effort short of coercion should be employed to convince Soviet Jews to come to Israel. But let us not confuse love of Zion with our fundamental responsibility as Jews to help other Jews in distress.

MARK MYERS

Ma'agan Michael.

### THE JEWISH AGENCY CARS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - I must join all those readers of The Jerusalem Post who would congratulate you on the frankness and sincerity of your apology (October 17) for the unfortunate hoax played on you by the "Brothers Cohen" regarding their joint decision to curtail further contributions to the UJA which, they stated, received not inconsiderable sums from them in the past.

It is indeed interesting to learn from you that the "Cohen Brothers" appear to be a figment of someone's perverted imagination, and that their "generosity" is as spurious as is their existence. There does, however, remain one unanswered element in the equation, that is the veracity of the accusations made, which is, of course, the gravamen of the complaint.

So perhaps you would be in a position to confirm or deny it, despite the serious financial situation in which the country finds itself and the increasing difficulty in raising funds abroad, two new and expensive limousines were purchased for the use of the chairman and treasurer of the Jewish Agency, and did Mr. Moda'i present a bill to the government for an exorbitantly priced suit, obviously purchased for his own use? DAVID HAMBURGER

Netanya.

Shlomo Gazit, Director-General of the Jewish Agency, replies:

I know nothing about the story referring to MK Moda'i. (As a matter of fact, I learned about this case for the first time from the letter published in The Jerusalem Post.)

I have been intimately involved, however, regarding the cars of Mr. Levinsky and Mr. Dulzin. The facts are quite different.

Mr. Levinsky used to drive a 1976 model Volvo 244 (with a 2,000 cc. engine). After tallying up some 650,000 kms., it was replaced almost a year ago by a Citroen BX which -

a) is a much smaller and modest car (a 1,600 cc. engine) and under no circumstances can be termed a "luxury limousine";

b) is a cheaper car, costing in Israel some \$28,000, as compared to

the \$40,000 price tag of the Volvo; c) is much more economical in its fuel consumption.

As for Mr. Dulzin, his previous car was a 1982 Oldsmobile Omega with a 2,500 cc. engine. It was also replaced recently, after almost 300,000 kms., by a Citroen BX. The difference in price in this case is even sharper - some \$28,000 as compared to \$45,000, which is the price of a new Oldsmobile.

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### TEL AVIV'S AMERICAN COLONY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - With great relief I have recently learned of Robert Rosenberg's concern for the survival of the American Colony in Tel Aviv-Jaffa as stated in his September 1 article.

The American Colony is certainly worth our attention. As president of ViewPax Mondiale and joined by Reed Holmes, its founder, I represent many of the original colony's descendants and growing numbers of tourists and Israelis who have visited the colony with our tours and have been inspired by the courageous story of this 19th century miracle of resettlement.

ViewPax Mondiale has been spearheading the restoration of the colony buildings in cooperation with representatives of Tel Aviv, SPNI, the Maine Historic Preservation

Commission, and Boston's Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. It is a positive step for the future of the area.

Our plans include both a museum to tell the story and an international peace center, focusing on dialogue, art, educational and cultural programmes designed to explore and develop peace through friendship.

In this way, ViewPax Mondiale, representing friends from around the world, will bring back to life the dream of the original Christian Zionist settlers, that is, to show support of Israel and to join with Israelis, working hand in hand toward the pursuit of peace through friendship and mutual respect.

JEAN CARTER,  
President, ViewPax Mondiale  
"Keshet HaShalom"  
Pepperell, Massachusetts.

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